



K. 2. 21

P L A N

of a New

L O N D O N

P H A R M A C O P O E I A,

P R O P O S E D

To the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS,
by their COMMITTEE appointed for that
purpose.

M. DCC. XLV.

A narrative of the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the College of Physicians to review their Pharmacopœia.

SINCE the committee appointed by the college to review their Pharmacopœia exhibited a specimen of the progress, they had then made, they have received papers upon the subject, both from members of the college, and others. But as these papers have been few, and consist chiefly of doubts, and proposals for new trials; the committee found it necessary to continue some time longer in the way, they had begun, that they might inquire not only into the particulars suggested to them, but also into all others, which they had reserved for farther examination: and having at length proceeded as far, as they apprehend incumbent upon them, they now without more delay refer, what they have done, to the examination and decision of the whole college. When the college shall assemble to take under consideration the plan here proposed, the committee intend to lay before them, intire, the papers, they have received; that whatever they may have passed over, may not be rejected, upon their private judgment: in the mean time they take leave to enlarge a little on the motives, by which their conduct has been regulated.

IT is needless to repeat, that the first care of the committee was to expunge the medicines no longer

made use of in general practice, and to insert such, as have come into esteem since the last revival of the Pharmacopœia ; but the principal part of their labour has been to examine the articles, they have retained, or given admission to, both in regard to their pharmaceutical composition, and upon the genuine principles of medicine.

As our Pharmacopœia is compiled of medicines collected from authors of very different ages, to form the more perfect judgement of these compositions it is requisite to take a view of the state and progress of pharmacy from the beginning ; since the usual objection made against all attempts to amend things long received is, that we are to presume, their first authors might have reasons for what they did, which, were they searched after and discovered, would be found to be just, however the thing for want of such an examination may be thought exceptionable. But in this inquiry one great error must obviously appear to run through the whole of the ancient system, that is, redundancy in composition. This, when physic first became an art, could scarce be avoided, while experience was short, and the powers of medicines could not be exactly known ; then it was natural to accumulate ingredients of similar virtues, while it was uncertain, which deserved preference. But this practice was attended with two great disadvantages : for without very singular care discordant ingredients, that would obstruct each other's operation, must often be combined together ; and the most powerful material must have its dose so diminished, as to render the whole a medicine less efficacious. Had the
Peruvian

Peruvian bark, when first recommended to Europe as a febrifuge, been constantly administered in company with a numerous tribe of ingredients, that had been ranked under the same title ; if its operation had not been obstructed by any heterogeneous mixture, at least this, the only useful part of the composition, must have been taken in so small a dose, that its real efficacy could never have discovered itself. Therefore succeeding times certainly deserve censure, when, instead of correcting such superfluities by the assistance of longer observation, men rather ran into the affectation of dilating and extending to yet greater lengths these forms already too copious. But what carried this ostentation to the highest excess, was the project of framing antidotes, which being previously administered might defend against any poison whatever, that should afterward be taken into the body. To this scheme is owing the enormous length of the celebrated mithridate and *theriaca* ; for such medicines must of course recommend themselves by the number and variety of their ingredients, as they were to contain a proper antidote against every possible species of poison ; and more especially as these compositions were also to be farther wrought up into little less than universal remedies against all diseases, to which the human body is subject. The first of these is pretended to be composed from experiments made with all kinds of simple antidotes separately by the famous king, whose name it bears, as *Attalus* of *Pergamus* had done before him *. But as no records are left us of any of these particular experiments, we may reasonably

* *Galen. de antidot. L. I. c. 1.*

bly confider this tale as fabulous. And for the additions made to it by *Andromachus*, we are not informed of any pretence, upon which they were feverally added, except that by the viper's flesh this medicine was to be rendered more useful againſt the bite of that animal *. However the *theriaca* gained ſo high a degree of credit, that even the wife *Marcus Aurelius* was prevailed on to make a daily uſe of it to the great prejudice of his health; till his head was ſo affected, that he dozed in the miſt of buſineſs, and then omitting the opium in it, was not able to ſleep at all †.

While theſe unmeaſurable compositions were in ſuch high repute, it is not to be expected that a due eſteem for ſimplicity could ever prevail. Inſtead of this, the great emulation among writers, both Greeks and Arabians, conſiſted for many ages in displaying their dexterity to inlarge more and more theſe oftentatious ſuperfluities. And when the Arabians firſt brought the ancient arts and ſciences into theſe weſtern parts of Europe, the univerſal ignorance, that had overſpread this quarter of the world, had immerſed men in the utmoſt darkneſs of ſuperſtition, with minds long practiſed in reſigning all truſt, not only in their underſtanding, but even in their ſenſes. Under this baſeneſs of ſpirit it was impoſſible for men to have any confidence in themſelves; any reformation was the fartheſt from their thoughts; the only effort men of buſy fancies could make towards fame, was by commenting and expatiating on the philoſophic ſyſtems, which had

* *Galen. de Antidot. L. I. c. 1.*

† *Ibid.*

had been contrived to give an air of wisdom, to what took rise from the imperfection of knowledge, and had continued through affectation and indolence.

There are however, very just reasons for some degree of composition. Some material may be requisite to give a medicine its most commodious form, whether to procure the due consistence to an external application, or to facilitate the exhibition internally of what shall be ungrateful to the palate : an additional ingredient may by a pleasing taste and flavour be subservient to reconcile a disgustful medicine, not only to the palate, but the stomach also : the most adequate remedy in many cases may have disagreeable properties, which shall restrain the use of it within too narrow limits ; yet some other of a similar kind, though less powerful, may be added to it without offence, and the composition by such augmentation be rendered more efficacious : nay, perhaps, often no simple may be known qualified to answer all the intentions, a disease may require : also some materials, by their action on each other, will visibly compose a body with properties, which belong not to any of the ingredients separate.

But such obvious and natural motives are very disproportionate to the forementioned extravagancies. Some of the ancient empirics, though declared enemies to the refined speculations of the dogmatists, proceeded so far, as to admit, that accumulating ingredients of similar virtues might be usefully employed to fit the same composition for different constitutions, as one material might more affect some constitutions, and another, others. But this excuse, far

as it might be extended, was, it seems, deemed yet insufficient * ; a much more subtle exercise of fancy being required to explain the intricacies of these elaborate compositions. Medicines therefore being first distributed into the four qualities of heating, cooling, drying and moistning ; by the combination of these, and the structure of the substance, in which they adhered, whether consisting of gross or subtle parts, was deduced another head of qualities from consequential effects, they were supposed by this means to have on the body, of inciding, attenuating, incrassating, relaxing, astringing, and the like ; by a farther prosecution of this speculation was derived from the same source a third rangement of cephalics, hepatics, stomachics, diuretics, and others ; these orders being closed by a fourth head, to comprehend such, whose effects surmounted even the acuteness of this system to explicate : these were said to operate *totâ substantiâ*. The first of these qualities, as well as those, which depended on them, were farther divided into four degrees, and each of these into three subdivisions, whereby medicines might be adapted to each case with the nicest subtilty by the rules of arithmetic †. Again, when the composition was thus happily adjusted, it was farther to be inquired, whether the medicine after all might not be suspected of some noxious quality, requiring correction ; and this, whether real or imaginary, was by the

* ————— ὁ λόγος ὅλος ἐπιδείκνυσιν καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐμπειρικῶν ἰατρῶν φιλονεικίαν, κ. τ. λ. *Galen. de compos. medicam. per gener. L. I. c. 1.*

† *Galen. de medicament. facultat. L. V. c. 1, 2. De compos. medicam. per gener. L. I. c. 2.*

the farther addition of some proper accompaniment to be provided for. It was also to be considered, that a medicine might be serviceable to a remote part, but exposed to be destroyed by the powers of digestion, before it arrived there ; then it was to be assisted by such a material, whereby it should be defended, and conducted safe, so as neither to be acted upon, nor act, till it reached the designed part, and then be left to operate without impediment, its guide and protector being itself there opportunely consumed : some medicines were pretended to run too swiftly through the body, others to move on too sluggishly ; the first of these required a curb, the others a spur : often a director was necessary, that the medicine might not stray from its destined course : every medicine was supposed to have its peculiar station, wherein, left to itself, its operation would be exerted ; if it were required to perform its office sooner, it was to be committed to the custody of some other, which might fix it to the region desired ; if it were designed to proceed farther, it must have an assistant to open it a passage *. Upon such vague and fanciful principles, as these, the most ridiculous farrago might be vindicated ; yet thus for many ages did men exercise their ingenuity, and raise admiration from their followers, without the least improvement of the art of healing. Even when the Greek originals came into our hands, from which our former teachers had themselves received their knowledge, men had not yet learnt to think for themselves, but their abject submission to authority still continued. Now indeed parties began to be formed, and eager controversies were commenced between the new patrons of the Greeks, and the old admirers of the

* *Avicen. L. v. init.*

Arabians; yet every one was equally to submit to the dictates of the master, he had imposed on himself.

The first persons * usefully employed, while these fantastical doctrines ingrossed the schools, were those, who, by the study of botany chiefly, endeavoured to correct the many errors attending the names of plants and drugs, which had arisen partly from the corruption of copies, but more from the imperfect manner, in which the ancient Greek learning was conveyed down to us. The Arabians, from whom we received our first information, though fond of the Grecian literature, seem to have been so incurious, as to have acquiesced for the most part in such translations from that language, as Syrians could furnish, to whom both tongues were foreign. What the Arabs had learnt came through worse translations to us, made often in partnership, one (unskilful, perhaps, in the subject) interpreting, while another expressed, as he could, the sense dictated to him; and this from a language, whose orthography is, beyond all others known, obscure, and subject to ambiguity and error.

However the superstitious veneration for antiquity, which had so long been the obstruction to improvements, received at length a successful check by the inquiries into anatomy, where the deficiencies of the ancients appeared visible to the senses. These pursuits, from the time they were pushed forward by *Vesalius*, being followed with great assiduity, gradually habituated men to examine things for themselves, and exposed the folly of that supine adoration of ancient authority, which had before prevailed. And now the minds of men began daily more and more

* *Leonæus, Manardus, &c.*

more to open, till all opinions, whether speculative or practical, were discussed with freedom. Hereby, when philosophy in particular received new lights, and the researches into nature were pursued in a just manner by experiment and diligent observation, physic shared in the improvement: from this time the practice of it grew gradually less formal and systematical: if the reformation of pharmacy was not equally advanced, it must be supposed owing to this cause, that men more employed themselves in attending to the genuine efficacy and uses of the forms, their forefathers had provided for them, than in examining minutely into their composition, and the amendments, of which they were capable.

THE progress of the present pharmacy from the time of its first introduction by the Arabians has been this, as far as it can be extricated from the obscurities attending the original of it. *Saladinus* of *Ascoli*, an author, who writ about the middle of the fifteenth century, while as yet there were no pharmacopœias established by any public authority, informs us, that the books, with which the apothecaries were then generally furnished, were these: a book of *Avicenna*, and another of *Serapion*, which treat on simples; *Simon Januensis de Synonymis*; a treatise of an Arabian author under the name of *Liber Servitoris*, containing the preparations of simples, and the chemical medicines then in use; likewise two *Antidotaria*, one of *Johannes Damascenus* or *Mesue*, and another of *Nicolaus de Salerno* *.

b 2

Some

* The age of *Saladinē* must be learnt from himself. He mentions a fact, which implies *Naples* to have been within
his

Some time after, *Nicolaus Præpositus* of *Tours* wrote a general dispensatory, that might supply the place of all these * ; in which the compositions are almost intirely taken from *Mesue*, and the fore-mentioned more ancient *Nicolaus*. The *Thesaurus aromatariorum* writ near the same time, and the *Lumen apothecariorum*, consist also of the like extracts ; and in the *Luminare majus* published soon after, which contains a more extensive collection, these two authors generally lead each several head.

The same *antidotaria* have been made the general basis of the modern pharmacopœias likewise ; though we know little more of either author, than their having been the favourites of those barbarous times, wherein they lived.

The age of *Mesue* may with some certainty be determined ; for in the *Grabadin*, of which the *Antidotarium* his time under the dominion of the Aragonians, who were first possessed of that city in the year 1442. [*Vid. Suppl. Mes. Ed. Junt. fol. 253 H.*]

* This Book begins thus. *Quærebat ille Saladinus, scilicet lennis doctor ; qui et quot sunt libri apothecario necessarii. Et respondens sex dixit esse libros apothecario necessarios, quos ipse in compendio suo ad aromatarios declarat. Nos vero dicamus, quod iste solus noster libellus sufficiens est apothecario, eoque habito, nullo alio indiget.* These words imply a distance from the time of *Saladine*, which creates a difficulty. This author occasionally makes mention of several writers about his own time, and among the rest of *Matthæus de Gradibus*, whom he expressly names as living at the time, he himself writes, whereas *Matthæus de Gradibus* is commonly supposed to have died in 1460. But that author's own works clear up this point ; for we have *Consilia* of his dated as late as 1492 [*Consil. 9, 31.*]

tarium is a part, he quotes *Avicenna* *, who died toward the beginning of the eleventh century †, and is himself cited frequently by *Constantinus Africanus*, who wrote before the end of that century ‡. And this is all can be ascertained of a writer, to whose authority such implicit submission has been paid: though even this has hitherto been the subject of dispute; insomuch that some have confounded him with a much more early writer of the same name, who resided at the court of *Bagdad*; and the most place him an hundred years too late.

Of the other father of the present pharmacy, *Nicolaus*, is known as little. His being styled of *Salerno* should imply his having resided in that school. Of his work the forementioned *Saladine* gives this account: That there were two *antidotaria* under the name of this *Nicolaus*, and distinguished by the appellations of *Nicolaus magnus* and *Nicolaus parvus*; the latter being in most frequent use, and only an epitome of the other, containing but a part of the compositions, and those also reduced to less quantities; whence the prescriptions in this epitome were usually introduced with some such phrase as this, *medietas ejus est*

* Under the name of *Aboali* and *Abubali*. See fol. 214 E F G, 227 G, 249 B. [*Edit. Venet.* 1602.]

† *Abul-Pharaj.* p. 232.

‡ *Lambec. Biblioth. Cæsar. Lib. vi. p. 128.* It has been doubted whether the *Johannes Damascenus* quoted by *Constantinus* is the same with our *Mesue*. But where the citations refer to those parts of *Mesue*, which are not now lost, they agree with the original, as much as can be expected from the diversities incident to different copies; especially as *Lambecius* above referred to [*ibid.* p. 126.] shews what we have of *Constantinus* to be a very imperfect and
corrupt

est lb. ii. vel medietas ejus est lb. semis, and the like, which were generally understood to express in what proportion the receipt in the greater *antidotarium* was contracted. Among the collection of pieces often published together, as a supplement to *Mesue*, one is intitled *antidotarium Nicolai*, wherein are contained the compositions, which the dispensatory writers above-mentioned deliver under the name of *Nicolaus*. This is the lesser *antidotarium*; and of the greater we have also a copy published under the name of *Nicolaus Alexandrinus*, as translated from the Greek by *Nicolaus of Reggio*, the first translator of *Galen*. In this translation the compositions are ranged in the order of the Latin alphabet, as in the other; probably in the original the Greek alphabet was followed: And here, besides a much larger number of articles, than in the other *Nicolaus*, those, which they have in common, are in greater quantities; and, allowance being made for accidental errors, they agree in the proportion expressed in the lesser *Nicolaus* after the manner above related; where the contractions are made with so much exactness, as to preserve the proportions not only to single grains, but even to odd parts. But the copy of this greater *antidotarium* is imperfect; for, as some articles are wanting, so others are evidently supplied from the epitome, being so directly transcribed, as to express the proportion, wherein they are contracted from the original. One of these is a composition called *electarium ducis*, and said to be contrived for the use of *Roger*, duke of *Apulia*, the son of *Robert Guiscard*. If this was ever in the original

(and corrupt translation of that author. Compare pag. 10, 12, 32, 34, 37, of *Constantinus* with *Mes.* [Edit. Venet. 1602.] fol. 112 G and 162 H, 206 H. 222 C, 225 E, 230 E.

(and *Saladine* expressly says, the lesser had not any, but what were in the greater also) the author could not be so old as *Mesue*; though the editor would have him to be that *Nicolaus*, who is cited by *Paulus Ægineta*, whereas his frequent mention of myrobalsans, turbith, fena, and other drugs not known so early in *Europe*, plainly shews the absurdity of that opinion*.

Thus were these two great leaders in the modern pharmacy both of an age scarce exceeded in rudeness by any since letters have been known. Accordingly, as the compositions of the most ancient authors seldom escaped from each hand, through which they passed, some useless addition, these compilers have generally selected the most corrupted form.

How much ingenious men have been perplexed to account for the irregularity and superfluities of these our masters, may in some measure be judged of by *Bauderon's* comment on the *Aurea Alexandrina*, the first composition of *Nicolaus*. Opium, it seems, is the base, whose powers are heightened by other ingredients, which require also others to correct their ill qualities: besides these, one list of ingredients is
to

* Besides these two, we have a third *antidotarium* under the name of *Nicolaus myrepsus*, who is also styled *Alexandrinus*. The editor of this was persuaded, that he had first brought to light the original *Nicolaus*. This *antidotarium* is indeed much the largest collection of the three; but cannot be the work, whence the lesser *Nicolaus* above mentioned was contracted; for where the compositions agree, the quantities are usually the same as in that epitome, even when the numbers by the reduction from the greater *antidotarium* are the most broken and minutely divided.

to direct the operation to the head, another set to the breast, others to the heart, stomach, spleen, liver, kidneys and other parts : infomuch, says the author, that this one medicine in regard to the diseases, he enumerates, may very justly be considered as a whole apothecary's shop contained in a gally pot *. *Rondeletius* in his remarks on the *Syrupus Hyssopi Mesuæ* seems less disposed to admire, what he did not understand, when he tells us, he long doubted with himself, under what head, whether of attenuants or incrassants, it ought to be ranged, it containing so many species of each kind ; and at last has recourse to this frank reason for retaining it at all, *erit nobis usui, cum nondum erimus certi, incrassarene, an attenuare oporteat* †.

THE first pharmacopœia, which was set forth by any publick authority, was that of *Valerius Cordus* under the sanction of the senate of *Norimberg* ‡. This consists almost intirely of collections from the two authors abovementioned, with short notes in relation to such names of the plants or drugs in the compositions, as were of doubtful signification. And the subsequent phar-

* *Basis locum tenet opium, cujus refrigerans et stupefaciens vis auctior fit hyoscyamo albo, et cortice mandragoræ ; nocuum eorum corrigitur myrrhâ, euphorbio, castoreo, et anacardiis. Virtus eorum ducitur ad cerebrum, caryophyllorum, salviæ, pæoniæ, ligni aloës, castorei et thuris vehiculo. Ad pulmones et pectus, sulphuris vivi, thymi, pulegii, et tragacanthi adminiculo. Ad cor, margaritarum sive perlarum, blattæ byzantiæ, auri, argenti, ossis cordis cervini, et eboris ope. Ad ventriculum, mastiches, &c. Bauder. Pharmac. L. I. §. 5.*

† *Pharmacop. officinal.*

‡ *Ann. 1542.*

pharmacopœias paid also the like regard to these writers, however they might be rendered more copious by additions from other authors. Our own in particular, except the medicines taken from chemistry, which by that time had begun to gain credit, consisted originally of the like collections from *Mesue* and *Nicolaus*, with some additions, chiefly from *Fernelius*, and by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, both eminent for their unbounded diffusiveness in composition.

By the free introduction of chemical medicines our pharmacopœia enlarged the plan, to which the former works of this kind had confined themselves.

The rise and progress of this part of pharmacy has been as follows. The Arabians together with the useful branches of knowledge, for which these parts of the world are indebted to them, brought also among us an absurd pretence to a secret art, whereby to make silver and gold by converting other substances into these metals. Though they seem not themselves to have given the first rise to this conceit, but to have received it with the rest of their learning from the Greeks; for it is described, as prevailing in the eastern empire, by authors, who writ prior to the Saracen conquests *; and an Asiatic historian † informs us, that

* *Æneas Gazæus* in the fifth century describes the art, as real. His words are—*παρ' ἡμῶν οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην σοφοὶ ἀργυρον καὶ καοσίτερον παραλαβόντες, καὶ τὸ εἶδος ἀφανίσαντες, ἐπὶ τὸ σεμνότερον μεταβαλόντες τὴν ὕλην, χρυσὸν κάλλιστον ἐποίησαν.* [*Æn. Gaz. Theophrast.*] Also *Themistius* in the preceding age speaks of the pursuit, as then in great request, *Νῦν δὲ τῷ χαλκὸν μὲν εἰς ἀργύριον μεταβαλεῖν, καὶ τῷ ἀργύριον εἰς χρυσίου, ἀσμένως ἂν τινα ἐξεύροιμεν τέχνην.* [*Orat. ad Valent. περὶ ἡτυχηκότων.*]

† *Abul. Pharaj. Dynast. ix. p. 100, 160.*

that the Arabs before those times, nay for some ages after, pretended not to any kind of natural philosophy, whereas these writers speak of their art, as if the only one worthy of that appellation. These people probably received the very name of the art from the Greeks, among whom we find it called χημία, χημεία, χυμεία, for it is read differently. The last form has been generally followed by our later writers on the subject; but the most approved editors, and other learned men have preferred the other *; the modern Greeks also write it χημεία. The Arabic name كيميا chimia may be equally derived from either form of the word, δηνάριος being with them دينار dinar, and χύλος, كيلوس chilus.

But though traces of this pretended art of chemistry are found among the Greeks some ages before the learned times of the Arabians; yet with the Greeks it is but recent **. The art indeed has been feigned to be of so remote antiquity, that the earliest poetic fables alluded to it. *Suidas*, and some other Greek writers, who, if more ancient, are of no better authority, have represented the golden fleece of the Argonauts to be no other than a book wrote on sheepskins explaining the mystery of the great work ††. *Borrichius* indulges himself in a degree of fondness for these conceits, which is almost incredible. When
in

* *Conring. Hermet. medicin. L. I. c. 3.*

** The name of the art is found in *Julius Firmicus* [*Math. L. III. c. 15*] an author not older than the time of the emperor *Constantine*. But higher than this no express mention of the thing either among the Greeks or Latins can be traced.

†† *In voce Δέρας.*

in the *Iliad* *Mercury* under a disguise tells *Priam* he had six brothers, this must allude to the chemical names of the metals * : and these words of *Homer*

Ἑρμῆς δὲ ψυχὰς Κυλλήνιος ἐξεκαλεῖτο
Ἄνδρῶν μνηστῆρων·

Odyss. ω. v. 1.

are thus interpreted, *Mercurius procorum, seu metallorum masculorum animas evocat* †. The surprizal of *Mars* and *Venus* by *Vulcan* typifies some secret operation in chemistry ‖, and a like process is so plainly couched under *Homer*'s fable of *Mars* being imprisoned by the sons of *Aloëus*, that no one can doubt it without the strongest impeachment of his understanding ‡.

This champion of the Hermetic art professes also to believe, that in *Egypt* it was so well understood as to have furnished that great abundance of gold and silver, which the Egyptian priests boasted of their country's possessing in the earliest times ** : and notwithstanding those priests pretended not to shew any such wealth after the times of the Persian empire, but feigned, that those conquerours had carried it away †† ; yet this learned man treats also, as worthy of credit, the tale of *Diocletian*'s being unable to hold this people in subjection, till by destroying their books he had deprived them of this inexhaustible source of wealth, which prompted and enabled them continually to re-

c 2

bel.

* *Hermet. Agyptior. et Chemicor. sapient. vindicat.* L. I.

c. 3. † *Ibid* §. 7. ‖ *Ibid.* §. 6.

‡ *Ibid.* §. 7. *Qui hic naturæ consultus, &c. ei haud opportunius respondebitur, quam Homérico illo Odyss. 1.*

Νήπιος εἰς ᾧ ξείν', ἢ τηλόθεν εἰλήλασθας.

** *Ibid.* c. 11. †† *Diodor. Sicul.* L. I.

bel *. But how even so much as a pretence to such a wealth-bestowing art could have subsisted in this country, and the Greeks not sooner have come to the knowledge of it, is an inexplicable paradox, considering how long they were masters of *Egypt*, and with how much assiduity arts and sciences were cultivated at *Alexandria* under the publick encouragement of their princes. However as the very first writers, we have in the subject, affect to speak of it, as of very great antiquity, we cannot be certain, how long it might have subsisted in some more eastern nation; especially, as we are informed, that in the Persian mysteries of *Mithra* was represented such a relation between the planets, and the several metals, as might probably give rise to that phraseology of naming the metals from the planets, which the earliest, as well as the later chemists, are so particularly fond of †.

But, not to pursue this enquiry farther, one thing is certain, that however modern, or ridiculous be the original of chemistry, yet by the methods of operation on bodies, which it has introduced, both physic and natural philosophy have been greatly advanced. No art has furnished better mediums for discovering the composition of bodies; for as heat is a primary agent in all natural operations, and fire one of the great dissolvents of bodies, no art is more fitted for detecting the internal constitution of things. It has also furnished us with many of the most powerful remedies, as it has put into our hands some of the active principles, by which the changes in nature are wrought, less clogged and obstructed from action, than

* *Hermet. Ægypt. &c. sapient. vind. L. I. c. 3. §. 18.*

† *Origin. contr. Cels. L. VI.*

than in the usual compound bodies, that come in our way.

Notwithstanding, it was long before chemistry received a place in the schools. Indeed the first patrons of it exposed themselves to the contempt of all sober men by their fondness for the affected mysteries, it pretended to, and at length adopting for their head and master the celebrated *Paracelsus*, whom every true adept to this day admires. This man declared open war upon the schools, disavowing in the most opprobrious terms the whole ancient doctrine, and the philosophic systems, by which these ostentatious superfluities were supported, to which all men had as yet implicitly subscribed. But nothing more rational, that should prevail with men to quit the dictates, they had embraced from their earliest youth, could be expected from one of this man's character, which was perhaps the most absurd, that ever imposed on mankind. From the age of five and twenty his life was spent in drunken debaucheries with the most illiterate people*; his whole pretensions in physic supported by a daring and inconsiderate use, after the manner of more modern empirics, of some powerful medicines (though, perhaps, much fewer in number than is commonly pretended) in which it must be supposed, he was sometimes fortunate; but probably much oftner unsuccessful, if he scrupled not to own to *Oporinus*, his admirer and follower, that he scarce ever could keep his practice in credit above a year in any one place†. What kind of reformation he aimed at, may be judged of by the following specimen, where in censuring the doctrine then in fashion of appointing directors to guide

* *Oporin. epist. ad Solenandr. et Wier.*

† *Conring. de Hermetic. medicin. L.II. c.13. ex Oporin. epist.*

guide medicines to the diseased Part, he explains the matter thus. *Non enim eo modo medicina provehitur, sed seipsam promovet per virtutem suæ imaginis. Exemplum: Euphrasia formam ac imaginem oculorum in se habet. Unde fit, ut assumpta in membrum suum se sistat, et in ipsam formam ejus membri, ita, ut Euphrasia integer ac totus oculus fiat.*—*Membra universa hominis suam omnino similem formam habent in rebus crescentibus, in lapidibus, in metallis, in mineralibus, &c.*.* It is not difficult to determine, how a set of men must at first be received, who could apply themselves in earnest to find a meaning to these drunken ravings †. Upon a less important subject, than where life and health are interested, it were not unpleasant to see men, not without pretensions to knowledge and real merit, busying themselves in unriddling such cant terms as *sutratar* and *aroph*, when the author of them proposes one to extirpate the spleen, and the other, if not the substance, at least the whole operation and office of the kidneys, as parts useless to the purposes of life, and the springs of grievous diseases, from which the body, when these viscera should be destroyed, would be intirely free ‡.

It has been the fate of chemistry to be for a long time chiefly cultivated by men so far removed from
that

* *Labyrinth. Med. c. 8.*

† That his writings were often dictated in his fits of intoxication appears by what *Erastus* relates of him from *Oporinus's* mouth; *nunquam nisi bene potum ad mysteria sua explicanda accessisse, et in medio hypocausto columnæ, τετυφωμένον, adeoque numine suo plenum, assistentem, manibus capulo ensis comprehenso, eruere suas imaginationes consuevisse.* And *Oporinus* himself in his epistle to *Solenander* and *Wierus* says, *cum maxime esset ebrius, domum reversus dictare mihi aliquid suæ philosophiæ solebat.*

‡ *Paracels. de virib. memb. c. 8, 10.*

that sobriety of mind and judgment necessary both in philosophical and medicinal enquiries, that they have rather rivalled each other in extravagancies ; he being most admired, who abounded in conceits the farthest removed from good sense. Of this no greater proof can be given, than in *Van Helmont*, who advanced himself to become a dangerous rival in fame even to the great *Paracelsus*, by those dreams, and doting fancies, with which in obscurity he amused his rambling imagination, that render him, if possible, as much an object of contempt, as the supercilious ignorance of the other merits our scorn and indignation. This man was so childishly credulous, as firmly to believe, that a person continually contracted fresh fits of the gout by sitting only in a chair, which a brother had formerly used, who died of that disease, while, to increase the wonder, the chair would have no such effect upon any one not of the family ; that an inhabitant of *Brussels* within the memory of persons then living had a nose, which was cut off, renewed by the famous *Tagliacozzi* with a supplement cut out from a porter, who for hire submitted to that operation, and that in thirteen months after the adventitious nose fell off upon the death of the original owner of the materials of it. These are two only among many other tales of the like kind, he has accumulated together, to insult the ignorance of an antagonist in the powers of nature *. Nor are the rest of the conceptions of this philosopher by fire (as he affects to call himself) in philosophy or medicine any thing more rational. Every compound natural body has a principle, by a term borrowed from *Paracelsus*, stiled *Archeüs*, which presided over the formation of it, appointed deputies

to

* *De magnetic. vulner. curat.* §. 21. &c.

to officiate under him for each particular part, himself continuing to inspect the whole *. These visionary superintendants are often out of humour, and behave irregularly in their respective posts, thereby producing diseases in animal bodies. For example a dysentery or erysipelas is the effect of an *Archeüs* falling into rage and committing disorders. For the cure of these diseases the schools ignorantly set about counteracting the visible effects; but those, who are admitted of Nature's privy-council, know the true remedy to lie in taming the passionate sprite. The means for effecting this is no less extraordinary than the scheme, upon which the intention is suggested. A hare being a timorous animal is to be caught by hunting, and a cloth dipt in its blood, while thus under the strongest impression of terror. This cloth with the blood dried upon it being applied to the erysipelas will affect the wrathful *Archeüs*, with the passion, under which the hare died, and a few scrapings of it swallowed down will have the same effect in the bowels; and in this fit of low-spiritedness he will grow patient, and the disorders arising from his boisterous behaviour cease †.

Such is the man, that tells us, he was admonished in a dream to apply himself to physic, and was promised the occasional assistance of the angel *Raphael* ‡: herein aspiring beyond his predecessor; for *Paracelsus* goes no higher than magic and the cabalistic art, as the grounds of his pretensions ||.

There would be some difficulty in conceiving how men of such distempered brains could possibly ever become the subjects of fame, had we not daily experience, how much the generality of mankind is disposed

* *Archeüs faber.*

† *Potest. medicam.* §. 29.

‡ *Stud. autor.* §. 19.

|| *Labyrinth. medicor. cap. 9.*

posed to admire and hold in veneration, whatever surprizes them ; as if the human mind were furnished with faculties to see through ordinary follies, while great absurdities raise an astonishment, which disarms the powers of reason, and inspires a temper, under the influence of which, improbability is even an additional motive to belief. And these wild writers find few capable of seeing their follies, that set so small a value upon their time, as to read them, and by that means their merit is little examined into, but taken upon the credit of those, whose cast of mind disposes them to that task.

However, notwithstanding the disgrace, to which these madmen, and their ridiculous followers exposed the art ; the real effects produced by some chemical medicines brought them gradually into esteem in opposition to the prejudice of the schools, and the fierce decrees *ex cathedra* against them* : for men were now grown wiser, than to make themselves parties in such pedantic disputes, as heretofore, when the regal authority and the power of the law could be engaged to enforce such learned decisions †. These solemn anathemas against antimony and mercurials, unsupported by such truly formidable aids, had little effect, where they were pronounced ; much less did they hinder us from receiving into our pharmacopœia chemical medicines, even of the kind, which had most inflamed this scholastic zeal.

d

But

* By the university of *Paris* against *Quercetan* and *Mayerne*. See *Apolog. pro Hippocrat. &c. advers. Querc.* p. 91. and *Ad famos. Turquet. apolog. respons.* p. 97.

† By the same university against *Ramus* and others. See *Launoy, de variâ Aristot. in acad. Paris. fortun.* c. 13. 17.

But as the chemical authors, to whom the art of physic is most indebted, have in general preserved too great a veneration for the forementioned visionary writers : so they not only contributed nothing by their new systems towards reforming the affected redundancies above complained of, their extracts and distilled waters being as compounded, as the powders and electaries of their predecessors ; but super-added other errors also, while in labouring by distillations, digestions, and incinerations to separate the pure from the impure (as they affected to speak) they were often guilty of ascribing to the volatile parts separated by distillation, and to the fixt left after incineration, the virtues of the whole compound : this error in relation to the alkaline salts of plants has indeed been of late exploded ; but all the pharmacopœias of Europe still abound with numerous distilled waters, even from subjects, which in distillation yield not so much as any virtues whatever.

THUS has every part of pharmacy been over-run with superfluities. And as the first compilers of our pharmacopœia implicitly transcribed from their leaders, so the design of the subsequent revivals seems principally to have been the enlarging the first plan, some few only of the compositions in the original having diminished enough in credit to be omitted ; in particular that enormous composition, *antidotus Matthioli*, which contains more than an hundred simples, and moreover, several of the most copious compositions, even the voluminous *theriaca* and mithridate : of this our first compilers were so fond, that besides the composition it self, they prescribe a tincture of it also.

In the last review of our pharmacopœia less regard was paid to the original model, than in any of the former, and the new medicines introduced generally of a more simple kind: yet in this the old ones retained are much too little corrected. But the committee intrusted with the present review resolved upon a more effectual reformation, and to recommend to the college the freeing this book as much as possible, from whatever remains of former pedantry too great a regard for preceding times or inattention may have left. And finding the proposals towards that end, which they have already made, generally approved, they resolved still farther to pursue their first endeavours towards rendring our pharmacopœia suitable to the just and unaffected principles, upon which physic is now practised among us. The committee recommend this work with the greater zeal, that our college may have the honour to be the first medical society in Europe, which shall have duly undertaken this reformation. We have seen a public pharmacopœia very lately set forth, wherein is a composition of no greater importance than a plaister, in which concur more than threescore different ingredients, and a distilled water exceeding twice that number *.

THE committee are very well apprized of the difficulties, which lie in the way of carrying this undertaking to its desired perfection, these compound medicines having been long used and their effects experienced under their ancient forms; the committee therefore hope, they shall be excused, if, where

d 2

they

* *Emplastrum Diabotanon*, and *Aqua generalis Pharmacop. Paris.*

they had the least ground of diffidence, lest in reducing them they might risk any diminution of their virtues, they have left superfluities through fear of retrenching injudiciously.

But how far they have succeeded in correcting these, and what other imperfections attend the present pharmacy, will best appear by a distinct review of this Plan, which they now offer to the consideration of the college.

H E R E, before the particulars are entered upon, two or three points of a general nature must be explained.

T H E method of our present pharmacopœia is certainly very exceptionable. However, a dispensatory not being a regular treatise of the art of pharmacy, but only a register of the medicines, the apothecary is to be furnished with; it is not of much importance, how the several heads are ranged: and it being started in the committee, that they might be so disposed, that each medicine should be described, before it is used in any other, which may be some convenience to those, who read over this book in the course of their studies; this proposal was generally agreed to. For executing this design it was requisite to consider medicines under two heads, either as preparations, or as compositions: the greater number indeed participate of the nature of both; but of these some partake more of one of these characters, and some more of the other. The preparations must of course precede, they being often used in the compositions. There is also another division into internal and external medicines, which our pharmacopœia from the beginning has had regard to ;
and

and those heads, which are appropriated to external applications, such as the *aquæ medicamentosæ*, and those which follow, are here placed last : but if any medicine is used both internally and externally, it is inserted in its proper class among the internals ; and if an external medicine by the form of its composition belonged to any of the preceding classes of internals, it is there placed to avoid a useless repetition of the same class twice over ; for though the seven last heads are appropriated to externals only, it was not thought necessary, that the former should contain none but internal medicines.

The order resolved upon by the committee in pursuance of these principles has been excepted against, and other arrangements proposed ; but no two agree together : therefore the committee proceed in their first choice, except, where any alterations now made have induced them to vary ; as in particular by the new regulations, which they propose in the strong distilled waters, they are enabled to subjoin them immediately to the simple waters, which, consistently with their fundamental scheme, they could not before do.

THE names of many of the medicines also required reformation ; not only where time had occasionally brought about alterations, which rendered the usual appellation no longer proper ; but where the name had been originally imposed through error, or some fantastical conceit : the corrections also proposed by the committee often made some new title necessary. The committee therefore in their former draught exhibited some few alterations of this kind ; and finding these specimens generally approved, they now resolved to prosecute more fully this design. To prevent inconveniences, that might attend such innovations, the

com-

committee in the former draught, sometimes subjoined the old name to the new one, they had introduced. But as this could not with propriety be done, except only where the title, and not the medicine, was changed; a more perfect method has now been taken. The former names disapproved of are not subjoined any where to the new ones, as before; but an alphabetic list drawn out of all the names now rejected, by which any medicines have hitherto been known, with the new appellations here substituted in their room. This index contains all the names of medicines, which have been changed; not only of such, as are in our present pharmacopœia, but of such also, as, being since the publication of that book come into use, are received into this plan. The new name ranged against the old one, is the name now given, either to the same express medicine, or to that, which is substituted, as its equivalent. This method removes every inconvenience, that can possibly arise from these changes of names; for the apothecary will here by the old name of any medicine be readily directed to the article intended. The only caution farther requisite on the part of the committee was to use due circumspection, that no composition should pass under the same title, that might have undergone any such alteration, as should vary its effects. This might for a time be attended with inconveniences, if any one, before he had taken notice of the alteration, should under the old appellation expect the old form of the medicine.

THERE was another general point of greater consequence, which required regulation; that is, the weights and measures, by which the ingredients in compositions are proportioned. Upon this therefore the committee desire again to explain themselves.

In

In the first place the terms *libra*, and *uncia* contain an ambiguity ; in some substances they denote weights, and in others they are understood to express measures. By the term *libra* in measure is meant our wine-pint ; though this measure is not so denominated from its containing an exact pound weight of any liquor whatever : and the term *uncia* in measure, according to the present usage, does not denote a twelfth part of the pint, but the sixteenth ; though in weight, agreeably to its proper signification, it is used to express the twelfth part of a pound. The uncertainty occasioned by this promiscuous use of these terms will sometimes be very great ; in rectified spirit of wine, for instance, an ounce in measure is scarce more than three quarters of an ounce in weight. However this ambiguity is easily avoided by prefixing to these terms P. for *pondo*, when weight is intended, and M. to signify, when they stand for measures ; this agreeing with the mode of expression constantly used by *Celsus* and *Scribonius Largus*.

This ambiguity in the terms expressing weights and measures is universal and very ancient ; insomuch that *Galen* censures physicians for not distinguishing in their pharmaceutic writings, whether by pounds and ounces they meant in liquids, measures or weights*.

But there is an error crept into the practice of our pharmacy, peculiar to ourselves, from the custom in this country of appropriating different species of weights to different commodities. The silversmiths use, what is called Troy weight, by whom the pound

is

* ——— διὸ γράφειν ἐχρῆν ἐπιμελέσθαι ἐν ταῖς Φαρμακίταισι βίβλοις τὰς ἰατρὰς ὁποίας τινὰς κελεύει βάλλεσθαι τὰς ὕγγιαι ἢ τὰς λίτρας τῶν ὑγρῶν Φαρμάκων, πότῃ τὰς μετρικὰς ἢ τὰς σταθμικὰς. *De compos. medicament. per gener. L. VI. c. 8.*

is divided into twelve ounces, the ounce into twenty penny-weights, and the penny-weight into twenty-four grains. But in common another species of weight, called Averdupois, is used, in which the pound is greater than the other, and differently divided : the former contains 5760 Troy grains, this about 7000 ; and this pound is divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into 16 parts called drams, so that in this species of weight, though it have the greater pound, the ounce is about $\frac{1}{11}$ part less than the Troy ounce. Now as in pharmacy it has been the general custom to divide the pound into twelve ounces, and in all the editions of our pharmacopœia it is so described ; the scale-makers for the use of the apothecaries divide the Troy ounce into drams, scruples, and grains, as directed in our dispensatory, that 8 drams make an ounce, 3 scruples a dram, and 20 grains a scruple, these grains being the same, as those in the silversmiths division. But as the druggists and grocers sell by the Averdupois weight, few apothecaries keep weights adjusted to the Troy pound greater than two drams ; but for all above use Averdupois weights. By this means in all the compositions of this book, where the ingredients are prescribed, some by pounds, and others in ounces, they are taken in a wrong proportion to each other ; and the same happens, when any are directed in lesser denominations than the ounce, as these subdivisions used by the apothecaries are made to a different ounce *. This erroneous practice had even disturbed the regularity of the descriptions in our pharmacopœia :

all

* When the *emplastrum mercuriale* of the present pharmacopœia is made up by Averdupois weight, it contains a sixth part less of quicksilver, than if it were compounded by Troy weight.

all the old compositions are described by Troy weight, but many of those more lately received are described in Averdupois weight. This irregularity in our book might have been corrected two ways, either by adjusting the old medicines to the Averdupois, or the new ones to the Troy. The latter method was chosen for these reasons. By this our book is kept conformable to the generality of pharmaceutic writings ; and in the other way the apothecaries must have all provided themselves with a new set of drams, scruples, and grains adjusted to the Averdupois ounce, and the doses of all medicines prescribed hereafter by these weights would have wanted $\frac{1}{16}$ part of their present quantity.

BUT now in relation to the several heads, into which this book is divided ; in the first place it is endeavoured to give so distinct a description of the weights and measures used in this country, and which of them is intended in this book, that the apothecaries may no longer lie under any mistake in this respect.

THE next head is the list or catalogue of simple medicines, which in the preceding draught contained only such simples, as entered the compositions of the book ; which method was taken to reduce it from that useless length, to which it had been extended. But as the committee then proposed, that any other simples might be added to it, which are occasionally prescribed ; they have here inserted such, as they apprehend to be most generally used.

This catalogue is now drawn up in two columns. The first contains the plants, and their respective
e
parts,

parts, as also all the other drugs, united into one list under their officinal names in alphabetic order. The second contains, where necessary and free from dispute, a more definite description of each particular ; in the plants, chiefly by exhibiting the name, which the species intended bears among the botanists ; and where different plants may be promiscuously used, each is described. Thus the *abrotanum* of the first article is described to be either *abrotanum mas angustifolium Caspæris Baubini*, or *abrotanum fœmina foliis teretibus* of the same author, being the *santolina foliis teretibus Tournefortii*. The botanical name here chosen for each plant is generally that of *Caspar Bauhinus* in his *Pinax* : where that work is deficient or suspected of error, other writers are referred to. When *Ray* and *Tournefort* in their methods have given to any plants peculiar names, those are also usually here set down.

THE third head is designed for the reception of such preparations, as could not conveniently be reduced under any of the following articles. For instance, the levigating of terrestrious substances is required for most of the powders ; but as this operation is also referred to in some of the preceding articles, and the head of powders was intended to consist intirely of compositions, it must have an earlier place in the book ; and therefore can stand no where, but here. Again, purified lard and sewet are used for plaisters and unguents, but are themselves neither : also *opium* and other gums, as *galbanum*, *ammoniacum*, and the like, are indeed inspissated juices, but are rarely called by that name ;

name ; therefore their purification deserves a place here, rather than under the head of *succi*.

Some few set under this head in the former draught properly enough belong to following articles, and are accordingly now transferred thither : *oleum myrrhæ per deliquium* is intirely expunged, as not being in any use.

THE following articles of *conservæ*, *condita*, *succi*, *olea per expressionem* require no explication : unless it be requisite to mention a small alteration in the *succi scorbutici*, which are rendred somewhat more simple by changing the two species of *cochlearia* to that alone, which is the more efficacious.

THE next consists of extracts and prepared refinés.

The extract of the *cortex Peruvianus* was directed to be prepared partly by spirit, and partly by water ; which is the usual practice in making it. But this method deserves to be well considered. This medicine is of great importance, being designed for the use of such, whose stomachs prove so tender, as not to be capable of bearing the bark in substance in the quantity requisite. Now all the vinous spirits, which will ever be used for this process with us, are accompanied with some degree of a bad flavour, the melasses spirit not excepted. This flavour adheres most strongly to the phlegm, and is very offensive to weak stomachs. And when a tincture is made from the bark in any such spirit, and the spirit again evaporated ; it is scarce possible, as the phlegm of the spirit evaporates last, but the extract

must in some degree be tainted with the ill flavour of this phlegm. But water alone will make a compleat extract from the bark ; the resinous parts, for the sake of which spirit is brought in aid, boil out most plentifully in the first decoction ; and after the bark has been boiled in a due number of waters, it has been found by experiment, that what spirit of wine will afterwards extract is quite inconsiderable : nor is the number of boilings, or the quantity of water required for this effect so great, as to leave any just pretence for making the medicine in the course of business otherwise.

The *extractum Rudii* is a medicine of singular importance, and performs what is expected from it so well, that much caution is required in any attempt towards improving it, though the medicine would be yet more valuable, if it could be rendred something less offensive to the stomach. Perhaps a diminution of the coloquintida might answer that end ; but as this medicine is relied on in cases, where the life of the patient depends on its taking effect, the committee could not venture upon such an alteration without full experience, that the certainty of its operating would not be prejudiced thereby. But they apprehend, the medicine may without any danger of this kind be rendred more simple by substituting a proper quantity of aloes for what the agarick, black-hellebore, and turbith yield to the extract, which is found by experiment to be but little. Also as the efficacy of the spices consists in their volatile parts, their place will be more judiciously supplied by some species of another character. This medicine, as in the present pharmacopœia, not being the original form

form ascribed to *Eustachius Rudius*, and by these alterations differing still more, it is here called *extractum catharticum*. Indeed the composition delivered, as the celebrated secret of *Rudius* *, scarce ought to have borne his name ; for, except one ingredient only, the turbith, the same is described by *Andernaeus* under the name of *extractum solutorium compositum* †.

Pure refines dissolving ill in the stomach, the refine of jalap is now changed for a more compound extract from that root.

In the last place two extracts not in the former draught, one from the *lignum Campechense*, the other from *guaiaicum* are now added.

IN the next head, containing *sales et spiritus salini*, the directions for the preparations are reviewed. Where it was thought of consequence, the circumstances usually observed in practice, as the most commodious method of performing the process, are particularly described.

In the salts, which excite effervescence, though the just term of mixing is, till the effervescence ceases, and the salts used in these processes can scarce be always so perfectly alike, as to admit any other way of assigning with exactness the just proportion between them ; yet for the better direction of the operator is set down by what proportion this saturation is for the most part nearly to be effected.

In the *spiritus nitri dulcis* it is necessary to specify the proportion between the two spirits ; and though
authors

* *Muller. miracul. et myster. medico-chymic. p. 77.*

† *De medicin. veter. et nov. comment. II. p. 624.*

authors direct this preparation with all the kinds of spirit of nitre, yet it is here ordered with *Glauber's* only; for left at large the dose of the medicine will be altogether uncertain. *Hoffman* is very circumstantial in his description of this process; not only directing the spirit of nitre to be poured into the other, but also, that this should be done gradually*: whereas this slow mixing is a caution quite unnecessary; the whole quantities may be put together at once; and it is also for the most part indifferent, which liquor is poured into the other, when it can be done without intermission or delay; though it is the usual practice among our chemists to pour the spirit of nitre on the other; which method is here chosen, as it is the securest, when the quantities to be mixed are great, or if the operator should be careless; for then no disturbance arises, though the mixture be slowly performed.

The forms of distilling the acid spirits from nitre and sea salt by the means of bole, or other the like earths, though usually described in pharmacopœias, are now omitted, these spirits not being subservient to any process of this book.

In like manner there being in the former draught three salts, *sal polychrestus*, *nitrum vitriolatum*, and *tartarum vitriolatum*, which are very similar in qualities, it was thought expedient to omit the first, that form not being much prescribed among us.

The *lapis infernalis* having been laid aside by our most skilful surgeons, and our *causticum commune fortius* used in its room, the first is here omitted.

There

* *Observat. Physico-chymic. L. II. obs. 4.*

There is on the other hand added a spirit from *sal-ammoniac* with spirit of wine without any aromatics ; those in the *spiritus volatilis oleosus* being also here altered.

Our chemists in practice find a difficulty in preparing with their common *aqua fortis*, what is usually called red precipitate, but is here named *mercurius corrosivus ruber* ; infomuch, that some few, who make it with us, employ a compound spirit, such as was described in our former draught : but the success of the process may be very well secured by distilling the *aqua fortis* first from a small quantity of salt ; and for this purpose such a preparation is here inserted under the title of *aqua fortis composita*.

The process for soap after Mr. *Geoffroy's* manner * is likewise now changed, though his requires the least apparatus, and would be most easily performed by the apothecary : for soap having been made after his manner with the leys of our London soap-boilers, and compared with some prepared the more common way, both of the soft and hard kind, from the same materials, the oil in each being of the finest sort ; his kept worse than the others ; while they remained smooth to the taste, his was grown very rancid : the oil and leys seem not in this to come to so perfect a union, as they ought. The design of inserting a preparation of soap here is, that we may be furnished with this medicine composed of purer materials, than the soaps in common use. If oil olive is chosen with proper care, this soap will be evidently much more grateful

* *Memoires de l'acad. royale des sciences. ann. 1739.*

ful than the most celebrated of any of the present kinds. But we have directed the use of oil of almonds.

The names of one or two articles in this head are for the sake of propriety changed. The salt, in the former draught called *sal Sennerti*, is now named *sal diureticus*. The term oil of vitriol has been established by such constant use, that it might appear affectation in a private author to attempt the changing it; but the college is not under the same restraint. Therefore the committee having resolved upon a general correction of the impropriety in names, have called this liquor, what it really is, *spiritus vitrioli*, but with the additional epithet *fortis* to distinguish it from the weaker acid obtained from the same salt, usually called spirit of vitriol, to which they add the title of *tenuis*. This term of *oleum vitrioli* being now reformed, it was requisite also to change the name of the acid spirit obtained from sulphur into *spiritus sulphuris*, which had usually in conformity to the other the name of oil also given it. The preparation introduced in the former draught under the name of *spiritus asæ fœtidæ volatilis* being now more concisely called *spiritus volatilis fœtidus*; that before stiled *spiritus volatilis oleosus*, is now in opposition to the other named *spiritus volatilis aromaticus*.

THE two following articles, *olea chemica*, and *resinosa et sulphurea* require but little illustration. *Hepar sulphuris* is omitted, being only useful for the *syrupus sulphuris* now also expunged. The two balsams of sulphur, the *anisatum* and *tartarizatum*, are also

also passed by ; the first being usually adulterated by adding oil of aniseeds to the simple balsam, and the other being of little consequence.

Here *lac sulphuris*, which is a powder, is now more properly called *sulphur præcipitatum*, and *Van Helmont*'s phantastical term of *gas*, invented by him to denominate some of his imaginary conceptions *, is avoided by giving to the impregnation of water with the fume of sulphur the more simple appellation of *aqua sulphurata*.

IN the next article intitled *metallica* it has been thought necessary to insert some method of purifying quicksilver, which is too often adulterated. Revivifying it from cinnabar is an operose method, and it is imagined, that simple distilling it, and washing it well afterwards may suffice.

There is also added, what is usually called *sulphur antimonii auratum*, but here *præcipitatum*. But whereas in this process the precipitation is by chemical writers directed with distilled vinegar, of which it consumes a very large quantity : our practical chemists have introduced the use of the stronger acid of sea salt : and this compendium is here complied with, both preparations of the medicine having been compared by repeated trials, wherein no difference in any sensible effects could be discovered.

Our chemists generally neglecting to wash the *crocus metallorum*, they are put to great difficulty in preparing emetic tartar, and the medicine at last is rendered very precarious. To obviate this error as much, as possible, here is added the washing of the *crocus* in a separate article.

f

Emetic

* See *V. Helmont. Gas aquæ.*

Emetic tartar having been long made after this imperfect manner, the committee do not think they have sufficient authority from experience to approve of the modern parcimony in preparing *crocus metallorum* with a less quantity of nitre, than is ordinarily directed by authors: they have therefore retained the ancient form. But in the former draught they subjoined a *crocus metallorum* with half the quantity of nitre under the name of *crocus metallorum mitior*, this having been recommended to them by one of their members, as an antimonial of mild operation, when given in substance, and of eminent effects in many cases. The committee have no reason to determine otherwise of it; but some trials reported to them, where the operation of this, and the other *crocus* were compared, have induced them to leave this preparation to be farther examined. In the mean time they shall here give a particular description of the process recommended to them. When antimony is mixed with half its weight of nitre, and thrown into a crucible red hot, it de-flagrates, and if the fire be raised high enough, the mixture melts, and *scoriæ* separate, as in the other *crocus*; but if the heat be not so strong, it does not melt, nor is this separation made. The gentleman, who proposed this medicine to the committee, prepares it with this lesser degree of fire.

Some few other antimonials also are now omitted, together with the magistery of bismuth, as preparations of little consequence: the *cerussa antimonii*, and *bezoar minerale* differ no otherwise from the more common diaphoretic antimony, than by varying the form of reducing the reguline part of antimony to a calx.

The

The committee have been surprized by a charge of an undue neglect of method in the process for corrosive sublimate, because they direct some sublimate to be used in mixing the materials. Though certainly, as it is not the design of this book to describe all the possible ways of performing each operation, but the most usual and commodious ; whatever fault is here committed against method, is not to be charged upon this description, but upon the makers of the preparation ; and as this is the most convenient means for mixing the materials, the committee cannot advise the college to insist upon its being done otherwise, because this may be deemed immethodical. Some means is requisite to take off the adhesion of the parts of the quicksilver to one another, and facilitate its distribution among the other ingredients. As a small quantity of sublimate will readily perform this office, and is of the same kind with the preparation itself ; it is here the most commodious of any material fit for this purpose, and lays the operator under no difficulty ; since sublimate is always to be procured, wherever the rest of the materials for the process can be purchased.

In this article the names of many of the preparations are changed.

It has been proposed to the committee to change the name of *mercurius præcipitatus per se* to *mercurius calcinatus*, which they cannot but approve. *Mercurius præcipitatus ruber* is with equal impropriety stiled a precipitate. This they have named *mercurius-corrosivus ruber*, and for noting more expressly the distinction between this and *mercurius corrosivus sublimatus*, they have given this sublimate the additional name of *corrosivus albus*. The name *calomelas* they have now omitted, and under the name of *mercurius dulcis sublimatus* have di-

rected the sublimation to be six times performed, which has been understood to be denoted under the name of calomel. The appellation *arcanum corallinum* may also very fitly be changed for some other less affected, suppose *mercurius corallinus*; though the term *arcanum* does not mean, even in the mouth of *Paracelsus*, as might be thought, a secret known only to some enlightened adept, but implies no more than a medicine, that produces its effects by some hidden property, of the kind with those, which in the language of the schools were said to operate *totâ substantiâ* *. *Turpethum minerale* is a phantastical title of a medicine, which may with propriety be called *mercurius emeticus flavus*. Among the antimonials *crocus metallorum* were more fitly stiled *crocus antimonii*, *oleum antimonii* more properly *causticum antimoniale*, and *antimonium diaphoreticum*, till its medical qualities shall be better agreed on, may more unexceptionably be called *antimonii calx*.

The committee in their former draught substituted another name for *ens veneris*, not only for the sake of propriety, but to remove the occasion of the mistake committed in our present pharmacopœia, which has been followed by others †, of directing the

* *Paracelsus*, where he expresses himself most distinctly, explains the meaning of this term thus. *Arcanorum et medicinæ ea differentia est, quod arcana in natura seu essentia operantur, medicina autem in contrariis elementis.*——
Medicinæ sunt hæc, ubi frigidum calido, multitudo purgatione demenda intelligitur, sic ergo censentur substantiæ arcanorum, quod naturæ sint directæ adversus proprietatem hostis, non secus ac pugil adversus pugilem. Paragran. Trasilat. II. p. 203.

† *Pharmacop. Paris. et Edinburg.*

the preparation with blue vitriol ; whereas it was originally made with a chalybeate vitriol by Mr. *Boyle*, the author of it, as appears from his account of the colour of the preparation, and the property he ascribes to it, of turning a tincture of galls to an inky blackness * ; though from his not knowing the qualities of the vitriol, he used, he gave it the name we have changed, and ascribes its effects to copper †. Vitriols are of various kinds ; our copperas scarce contains any metal, but iron, the blue vitriol used by the surgeons abounds in copper, though it is not destitute of iron ; in those of *Dantzick* and *Goslar*, both which Mr. *Boyle* recommends for this purpose, iron is the principal metal, though they partake of copper also, but in so small a proportion, that, when the medicine is prepared with either of these two, it does not sensibly differ from that usually made from our copperas : whereas in operating with blue vitriol the appearances are wholly changed. This vitriol does not calcine red, which Mr. *Boyle* represents to be the case in his preparation of the medicine. The salt also in its first sublimation rises not at all yellow, but of a greenish blue ; which in subsequent sublimations becomes paler, and is changed by the iron contained in that vitriol into such a hue, as a mixture of the first sublimation and *flores martiales* would compose. Therefore when Mr. *Boyle* proposes the Hungarian vitriol, as the most eligible for this preparation, he either did not mean, what has been generally understood by it, the common blue vitriol, or must never himself have made the preparation with it.

THE

* Experiments and notes about the production of volatility.
ch. 5.

† Usefulness of experimental philosophy, P. II. §. 11.
Essay 5. c. 6.

THE distilled waters follow next. These in our present Pharmacopœia are very redundant articles, the species enumerated in the two articles of simple and compound waters amounting to above 130. All these, a very few only excepted, having been distilled separately both with water and spirit, the committee found the greatest part intirely insignificant; and retrenched them accordingly. But still they continued very numerous, in the compound or spirituous waters only exceeding 50. The committee therefore have taken these articles again into consideration, and have made a second examination of these waters with a view to their general use in medicine. Distilled waters may properly be divided into two sorts; such as serve chiefly for vehicles to more efficacious medicines, and such as deserve a place on account of their own medical virtues. The principal care in the first of these is to render them as agreeable, as possible. Now our waters have generally been introduced under pretence of some medical intention, and the palate has been little consulted in their composition; and such of these, as are continued in use only for vehicles, are yet uncorrected in what is exceptionable in their taste or flavour: for instance, *aqua pæoniæ composita* was first received under the pompous title of *aqua epileptica*; and though no one at this time expects any such mighty effects from it, yet it is still prescribed as a vehicle, more, perhaps, than any other, though it has nothing farther to recommend it, than its being less loaded with ingredients than most of the rest; for the ingredients themselves, except the spices, are in regard to taste and flavour sufficiently liable to objection. The committee therefore have resolved to propose to the consideration of the college,

a new set of waters without much confining themselves to the present compositions. And, that they might not be suspected of any precipitancy herein, they chose rather to undergo the second labour of distilling separately the ingredients, which they had left in the waters of their former draught, examining each, as well apart, as by compounding them variously together. And upon the whole they have come to this resolution, that the ingredients fit to be retained in distilled waters are reducible to these classes; either spices, warm seeds and berries, fragrant herbs, flowers, and fruits, or such as are endued with a pungent taste and flavour. They likewise find, that to render waters pleasant it is above all things necessary to compound very sparingly.

Upon these principles they retain the cinnamon water, and propose a lighter spice water, with nutmeg, which differs not essentially from the present *aqua nephritica*, the *flores spinæ albæ* being of little farther significancy than to provide the water with a name. From the seeds of plants they recommend waters from carui, and the lesser cardamoms singly. They could not find either of these improvable by being compounded with any other. Aniseeds afford a useful water, but of an exceptionable flavour, unless to such, as by frequent use have reconciled themselves to it; and they think it much improved by angelica-seed: they could not find a third ingredient even amongst the most pleasant, which would not prejudice the composition. The water from juniper-berries also is capable of improvement; for which purpose they have chose both carui-seeds and fennel-seeds, as preferable to either alone. But the water most wanting correction is the *aqua raphani rustici*. This root and the *cochlearia*

aria hortensis join very well together, giving a similar flavour, though it be not a little disagreeable ; nutmeg suppresses this flavour very successfully, without superadding any of its own, being, as it were, lost in the other ; to this orange-peel, no incongruous ingredient to the intention of the medicine, adds a flavour very agreeable. Orange-peel gives a water, which requires no addition to improve it : and as in fevers, and in whatever other cases the stomach and palate are subject to receive quick disgust, cordial waters, especially if to be long continued, ought to be but lightly impregnated with any flavour, however agreeable ; the committee have composed their orange-peel water with a small portion only of the peel, to answer this intention, as they apprehend this flavour, so generally acceptable, to be as suitable, as any, for this purpose ; and the nutmeg-water is also so lightly impregnated with the flavour of the spice, as to correspond in the same intention ; these two will also mix together very agreeably. Scarce any of the waters in use are tolerably adapted for satisfying this so necessary an intention : *aqua pæoniæ composita* is generally chosen, as the least exceptionable, our present pharmacopœia can furnish. The committee likewise recommend waters from the aromatic herbs, mint, pennyroyal, rosemary, singly, in preference to any composition of them with one another. Here is also inserted a spirit with lavender alone, and the present *spiritus lavendulæ compositus* supplied by a tincture from this spirit compounded with a due proportion of the *spiritus rosmarini*.

In the system of waters, which the committee here propose, no mixture of ingredients is made in any without a distinct reason for each. The compound waters, as they stand in our present pharmacopœia,
are

are the most faulty in regard to the redundancy and irregularity of the compositions, of any article in the whole book ; insomuch that scarce any of them are free from this censure. The *aqua absinthii magis composita* is usually prescribed with bitter infusions. Now the committee have carefully laboured in search of a bitter infusion, which might be as agreeable, as possible, and they think with some success ; but the confused and disgusting flavour of this water added to it will render all their pains ineffectual. *Aqua absinthii minus composita* has indeed no addition to render its flavour exceptionable farther, than what arises from the wormwood itself. *Aqua angelicæ magis composita* is scarce at present in use, and is little more than a composition of angelica and spices, except the absurd addition of saffron and cardamom-seeds in the trifling quantity of two drams to four gallons of the water, that is, not a quarter of a grain to an ounce. No one ascribes to *aqua epidemia* any qualities, its title would imply ; its flavour is that of angelica rendered offensive by numerous additions, for the most part in themselves disagreeable. *Aqua florum chamæmeli composita* is principally composed of warm seeds and herbs prejudiced in their flavour by their multiplicity. *Aqua bryoniæ composita* is intended to accompany a species of medicines, which are disagreeable to the palate ; and instead of being contrived to alleviate that inconvenience, it is a collection of the same flavours ; whereas a small augmentation of dose in the medicines themselves would abundantly compensate any assistance to be expected from this water, and leave room for the use of a more agreeable vehicle. The best parts of *aqua Stephani* are to be found among the waters, the committee have here put down, which in this water are hurt by too numerous

merous a composition. The predominant flavour of *aqua theriacalis* is from the rue and angelica; the rest contribute only enough to render the whole more offensive. What qualities it can receive from the numerous ingredients of the imagined all-powerful theriaca, may be estimated by this, that the whole species of that electary employed in half an ounce of the water, its usual dose, amounts not to a single grain: the mithridate, with which our pharmacopœia by the advice of Sir *Theodore Mayerne* has the honour of enriching the composition, being also just of the same importance in it. In short if any composition in our book yet partakes of ancient superstition, it is this. But as some water with the addition of vinegar may be desired, the committee cannot recommend any composition fitter for this purpose than a due proportion of the ingredients of the *aqua alexeteria*, mint, wormwood, and angelica: the *ulmaria*, left in that water in the former draught, they now omit, as its flavour is overpowered by the rest. They find angelica in a due proportion the fittest material to remove a disagreeable flavour, which the vinegar would otherwise give the water; and for this reason that herb is to be used here in a greater proportion than in the *aqua alexeteria simplex*. In the former draught was added upon the authority of *Hoffman** a spirit distilled from camphire and salt of tartar, as a spirit, which partook of the qualities of the common *spiritus vinosus camphoratus*, yet would not, like that, turn milky, when mixt with watry liquors. But upon trial this has been found to be a mistake. Some of the camphire rises with
this

* *Observat. physico-chymic. L. I. obs. 22.*

this spirit in distillation, though but a small quantity; whence mixt with a large portion of water it does not sensibly render it turbid; but in a proper quantity it exhibits the same appearance, as the more common camphorated spirit: nay spirit distilled from camphire with or without the salt of tartar does not seem to differ at all in this respect.

The committee have made little alteration in their simple waters, except substituting a water from orange peel in the room of that, they proposed from lemon peel, as a water that will keep its flavour longer; and have added a water from castor, this drug in distillation imparting a great degree of its proper flavour to water, though not at all to spirit. They continue in their resolution to recommend the banishing *aqua cerasorum nigrorum*; for as the water distilled from cherry-stones has been found, when prepared of a certain degree of strength, to have the like pernicious effects on the animals, where it has been tried, as the laurel water it self; they think this water by no means safe to be used in any degree of strength whatever to infants, in whom the principles of life are but just beginning, as it were, to move, insomuch that physicians are not a little circumspect, how they trust that tender age even with distilled spirits. This poisonous quality in black cherry water, when very strongly impregnated by the kernels, was communicated from some physicians of *Worcester*, who made their experiments with a water distilled to the quantity of a quart only from fourteen pounds of cherry-stones. The committee have themselves since repeated the same experiment, and found the effects agreeable to these gentlemen's re-

port. This water, no doubt, in a proper degree of strength may very safely be taken by persons of a fit age, no less than spirits in a moderate quantity, and therefore in judicious hands need not be suspected; but as amongst nurses, and others, who have the care of young children, it is at present become the first remedy against the convulsive fits, to which children are so often subject, and continually given to them upon every slight occasion; the committee think, the college ought to shew their disapprobation of this practice in the strongest manner; especially since the symptoms, it would produce, when it should prove hurtful, are such, that it is very possible, it may have often increased, however unsuspected, that disease, it is imagined to cure; and as it is used by physicians only as a vehicle commodious from the agreeableness of its taste, the committee hope, that the alterations, they now propose in the distilled waters, will render it much less necessary. Add hereto, that the distillation is frequently made, in whole, or in part, from bitter almonds, a material, which is at least equally poisonous with the laurel-leaves themselves.

THE infusions and decoctions follow the distilled waters. In these but little alteration has been made.

The committee in their former draught took some steps toward reforming the *decoctum* or *infusum epithymi*, and recommended it to farther consideration; but having received no advice on that head, they have now omitted it.

Their

Their *infusum amarum simplex* is composed upon this foundation. Most of the ingredients, which usually enter the composition of bitter infusions, being prepared by them separately, amongst all the strong bitters gentian gave the most unexceptionable colour, but it wants the assistance of some ingredient to furnish an acceptable flavour; scarce any of the bitters accompanied with flavour, such as zedoary, *calamus aromaticus*, and the like, appeared to be truly grateful, except orange peel and cardamom seeds; galangal, though frequently prescribed, is of all the most nauseous: but cardamom seeds are mucilaginous, and render the liquor cloudy, and orange peel is accompanied with a hot oil, that requires it to be but sparingly used: lemon peel in its outer rind, to which all its flavour is confined, is not a bitter, but supplies the gentian most successfully with what is wanted, insomuch that these two in equal quantity unite into a very agreeable uniform taste; though the composition by a moderate addition of orange peel becomes yet more perfect.

In the former draught was proposed an infusion of senna under the name of *infusum sennæ limoniatum* to be prepared by the addition of lemon peel to the other there set down; but this will be improved by changing the crystals of tartar into lemon juice: and this is the most agreeable manner, the committee have been able to contrive, in which to administer senna to such, as are more than ordinarily offended with the disagreeable flavour of that medicine. This method of adding an acid in the infusion, whether of tartar or lemon juice, is contrary to that in our present Pharmacopœia, where an alkaline salt is made an ingredient. In theory acids
weaken

weaken watry tinctures from vegetables, and alkalies rather increase the quantity extracted: but experience has sufficiently shewn, that these infusions, as here directed, do not fail in their intention; and in a medicine very nauseous to many it is of principal consequence to prepare it so, that the lightest and least disgustful parts may be extracted.

On this objection against acids in such infusions some prepare the tincture of roses by making the infusion first with water only, and afterwards add the oil of vitriol; but whatever the acid spirit will hinder the water from extracting, it must precipitate, if it be added afterwards; though in this preparation the oil of vitriol bears so small a proportion to the water, that its effect in this respect will be very little: the method in our present pharmacopœia of dropping the oil of vitriol upon the roses, before the water is put to them, is certainly faulty, as it will fall on a few of the roses only, and those, on which that caustic oil undiluted drops, will be burnt by it, and their texture destroyed.

CONCERNING the mixtures, which were subjoined, as a kind of appendix to the preceding article, but are now placed after the tinctures, nothing need be remarked. But the articles of *vina medicata*, and tinctures, which now follow in order, require some little explanation.

IN the *vina medicata* the *vinum viperinum* is directed with live vipers.

In the *laudanum*, which, for avoiding that fantastical name, is now called *tinctura Thebaïca*, the saffron, with which the tincture has been loaded, is a useless ingredient: it can have no other pretensions

tensions to a place here, than upon the antiquated and ridiculous conceit of its defending against some imaginary ill effects of the opium. Some spice, that may abate the ill odour of the opium, will not be useless.

There is added *vinum aloeticum alkalinum*, being the *elixir proprietatis* of *Helmont* rendered more simple.

To this head is likewise added a vinous bitter, warmer in the composition of its ingredients, than the watry infusion ; and as gentian and lemon peel make a bitter of so grateful a flavour, the only care required in this composition was to chuse such an addition, as might not prejudice it ; the spice here made use of was selected after the trial of many other materials.

The committee still approve the new form, they have chosen for the *tinctura sacra*. Since the college at the last revisal of their pharmacopœia did not scruple to introduce great changes in the ancient form of the *hiera picra*, the committee at present made no difficulty of following the example ; but examined with full liberty, if it might receive any further improvement. The additional ingredients to the aloës in the form of our present pharmacopœia are five in number, besides the cochineal, whose quantity is very small, and intended for colouring the tincture only. Now in every ounce of the tincture is employed of all these together little more than seven grains, and such a small quantity of materials the committee thought wholly unnecessary to divide into so many different parts, wherein not a grain and a half will be allotted to each. But that they might not contract these without judgment, they made trial of the aloës, and each ingredient by it self. And none of these alleviating the ill
smell

smell, with which the best aloes in common use is for the most part accompanied, they essayed other warm drugs, and among all their trials they found only the clove flavour adapted to cover the aloetic smell ; and this did it very successfully. But as the quantity of cloves sufficient for this purpose would not be great enough to communicate the same degree of spicy warmth to the medicine, as the present ingredients ; the committee chose *canella alba*, whose flavour is of the same kind, and, though milder, is fully effectual for this, provided the aloes, with which the medicine is prepared, is as good, as it ought to be.

IN the tinctures the names of several are changed, chiefly to avoid affected titles : but the tinctures of the black and white hellebore are, for a different reason, now denominated from other names of those plants, that no mistake may arise from the affinity of appellation in medicines of so very dissimilar operation.

Three tinctures are added ; one from cinnamon, another from valerian, and the third a bitter. In this, lemon-peel, which has borne so great a share in the preceding preparations of this kind, is passed by : as this tincture is designed for long keeping, less volatile flavours are preferable ; and cardamom-seeds are here a very commodious ingredient, as in this spirituous menstruum they are free from the inconvenience, with which they are attended in other liquors, of rendering them untransparent.

The tincture of cantharides is now farther reduced by omitting the gum guaiacum, as this ingredient must be no less insignificant, than what was before rejected, in a medicine limited to so small a dose.

The

The tincture of snake-root being in our present Pharmacopœia directed with *tinctura salis tartari*, the committee in their former draught set it down with rectified spirit; but as the heat of this spirit prevents the medicine from being taken in so large a dose, as it might otherwise be, this is now changed for proof spirit, which the committee had already chosen for most of the other tinctures: proof spirit extracts more from vegetables, than a less watry menstruum.

In regard to the *tinctura salis tartari*, it is true, that spirit of wine digested upon an alkaline salt calcined high will acquire from thence a hot pungent taste; but the colour may justly be suspected to be owing to accident. If neither the salt nor the spirit have any oily tincture, the spirit will scarce receive any degree of colour, unless by some spark of coal, which may accidentally fall into the crucible; while the salt is calcining. For this reason this tincture is usually prepared in a counterfeit manner by adding some portion of antimony to the salt, whereby it resembles too much the tincture of antimony for both to deserve a place here.

The committee have also changed *Helvetius's* tincture for a similar light tincture of steel, which is prepared with much less apparatus.

They have likewise contracted the *balsamum traumaticum* of their former draught, and have rendred it in the essential parts more conformable to its original plan*.

The committee have re-examined the pretended usefulness of alkaline salts in the tincture of myrrh; and they are surprized, that authors of great name should so unaccountably assert myrrh to be indissoluble, either in water, or spirit of wine, without the assistance.

* See *Pomet Histoire des drogues*. Tom. II. p. 56.

stance of much art: whereas on the contrary boiled in water it dissolves freely, and while the water is boiling hot, keeps almost intirely suspended; but when the water is cold, about one third only, or less, subsides, much the greater part remaining united with the cold water. This water evaporated leaves a gum dissolvable again in water, but will not give so much as a tincture to spirit: spirit will take up a great part of what precipitates from the decoction, the rest seeming to be dregs. Nor has the committee found, that macerating the myrrh with salt of tartar will enable spirit to dissolve more of the myrrh, than this resinous part now mentioned, and the same quantity may be extracted by spirit from the whole myrrh without any such preparation. A quantity of myrrh, first powdered, being divided into two equal parts, one reserved by itself, and the other macerated with salt of tartar for more than half a year, then both set in the same heat with equal quantities of spirit; each of these tinctures, by evaporating equal portions of them, were found impregnated with the same quantity of resin from the myrrh.

The committee apprehend the chalybeate tinctures to be redundant, there being two with sal-ammoniac, and another with spirit of sea salt, which differ little more than in degree, as the acid in both these salts is the same. Of these the *tinctura florum martialium* is the weakest, and the tincture with the spirit of salt the strongest. These two are certainly sufficient. Therefore the other with crude sal-ammoniac, which the committee in their former draught, through compliance with the present practice, introduced instead of that described in our Pharmacopœia from the *lixivium martis* dried, is now rejected; though being the most easily

easily prepared, it is generally given, even when that from the *flores martiales* is prescribed: but this substitution the committee so little approve, that upon reconsidering (had the present variety appeared requisite) they should have restored the tincture from the *lixivium martis* in preference to this with the sal-ammoniac crude.

THE tinctures are a copious head. However, though the committee desire to free this book, as much as may be, from superfluities no less in the number than in the structure of the compositions; yet they have rather increased than diminished the articles here. But they apprehend the following head of syrups may very properly be contracted.

Syrups were once considered, as medicines of much greater importance, than they are thought at present. These and distilled waters were for some ages made use of, as the great alteratives; insomuch that the evacuation of any peccant humour was never to be attempted, till by a due course of these it had first been regularly prepared; and afterwards the part affected was to be corroborated by another series of the like medicines. Hence arose that great collection, we find of both in Pharmacopœias: and the like errors have been made in each. Multitudes of distilled waters were compounded from ingredients unfit to communicate any virtue in that way of preparation; and as two thirds of a syrup consist of mere sugar, only some few materials are capable of producing real effects within the small dose, to which this form limits them. We ought therefore to divide syrups, as before the distilled waters, into two species. Some may properly be considered as medicines; but others are chiefly

used for sweetening draughts, and juleps, or the like purposes. These latter kind especially should not be too numerous, though some variety is requisite.

The committee have taken a review of both these kinds of syrups. The *syrupus de aceto simplex* being only vinegar sweetened with sugar they think may be omitted; and have changed *syrupus de aceto cum allio* for a syrup of garlick without vinegar, as vinegar may be added occasionally in any case, where it shall be thought expedient. They chuse to retain *syrupus corticum aurantium*, and reject the *syrupus corticum limonum*, as the flavour of lemon-peel is too volatile for a medicine designed for long keeping. On the contrary they propose retaining the syrup with the juice of lemons, and not that with orange-juice, and have likewise contracted the number of the syrups subjoined, *Syrupus chalybeatus* they judge unnecessary, the principal design in syrups being to preserve medicines, and the *vinum chalybeatum* wants not the assistance of sugar for that purpose. However this consideration does not extend to the excluding *syrupus croci*; for this form is much more frequently prescribed than the wine, from which it is made. *Syrupus hederæ terrestris*, and *hystericus* or *de artemisiâ*, are neither of them pleasant in taste, nor can they in the dose of a syrup operate as remedies; an infusion of their ingredients, which may be taken in large quantity, is requisite for that purpose. *Syrupus pæoniæ*, and *de quinque radicibus* are of more operose composition, than any virtues belonging to them are equivalent to. *Syrupus papaveris erratici*, and *de rosis siccis*, after the two other red syrups, *caryophyllorum* and *cydoniorum*, need not be both continued. *Syrupus e rhabarbaro*, substituted for those in the present Pharmacopœia, being intended

intended only for children, the committee propose to omit ; since rhubarb is easily given to young children in powder or infusion, and the taste of it cannot be rendered agreeable to them by any sweetning. Though sulphur is an important medicine, yet the *syrupus sulphuris* is too nauseous a preparation of it.

By such a regulation, as this, the committee apprehend, this head of syrups may be contracted into a commodious length, neither the apothecaries shop incumbered with an unnecessary number, nor the physician want a proper variety to supply every occasion.

There are no great alterations made in any of the syrups retained, except in the *syrupus de althæâ*, which is now reduced to the simple form proposed by *Riverius* *. But one new syrup, which has been recommended to them, is added, as a necessary alternative for *oxymel scilliticum* in subjects, where honey gives offence.

The committee have recommended the finest sugar in all syrups. Perhaps their reason for so doing will be most apparent by a short sketch of the several processes, sugar undergoes between its preparation from the cane, and its last refining. From the cane is expressed a very sweet juice, which like all other juices of that class, if left to it self, would soon fall into a vinous fermentation. Now in this fermentation the finer part of the oil, which by its conjunction with the acid of the juice produces the taste of sweetness, is converted into spirit, while the coarser parts, both oily and terrestrial, subside in lee. But all these juices, when kept under circumstances, that prevent their fermenting, upon drying are disposed

* *Prax. L. XIV. c. i.*

posed of themselves to granulate into a kind of sugar. Of this we see an example in dried raisins and figs, the saccharine substance, we find upon them, being their juice converted into that form. The like is found upon very rich sugar-canes, when wounded, which seems alone to have been the *sacchar* or *saccharon* of the ancients †. But in the practice of making sugar the juice, before it ferments, and suffers any separation of parts, is boiled to a certain degree of consistence, which disposes it to concrete into a soft grain, and cast off a large portion of gross oily parts, which are called melasses. Lime is found useful to promote this granulation by being mixt in substance with the juice in boiling, though but in a small quantity. The sugar thus prepared, when brought over hither, is refined in this manner. It is dissolved in lime-water, then clarified with whites of eggs, after that boiled to a due consistence, and put into earthen molds, where it granulates, and again separates a quantity of melasses, which gradually drips from it through a hole left in the bottom of the mold for that purpose. To render this separation more compleat, the sugar is spread over with fine clay duly moistened: the sugar gradually imbibes the moisture from the clay, and this moisture expels some remains of those oily parts, which are not in quantity sufficient to pass off by their own weight. This is the first refining, sugar undergoes here. Its second purification is thus performed. The sugar, which has been once refined, is dissolved again in simple water, and the whole process repeated as before, by which another portion

† *Dioscorid. L. II. c. 104. Galen de simpl. med. facult. L. VII. Plin. histor. nat. L. XII. c. 8.*

tion of oily parts, though less coarse than the former, is also separated. Here the operation requires no use of lime. By this second refining the superfluous oily parts are, as it were, intirely separated; whence it is, that the finest sugar in distillation affords an acid spirit only without any visible oil. The process for sugar-candy differs from the former only in not boiling the liquor so thick, and setting it in a hot stove, where it may remain liquid enough, that the sugar may crySTALLIZE in the same manner, as salts do in water. Whoever duly considers these operations, must see, that unfine sugar is little more to be preferred to that, which is thoroughly purified, than wine half fermented is, to that, which is compleated. When a syrup is made with sugar imperfectly refined, the sugar and liquor being, as usual, mixt in equal proportions, while the syrup is boiling to its consistence, a scum arises, by which some of the gross parts of the sugar are discharged; but these are no more, than what are separated in the refining by the clarification previous to its being set in molds for the melasses to run from it; and if the apothecary, to render this purification by the scum as compleat, as the sugar-baker does, clarifies with whites of eggs, he will deprive the syrup of a considerable share of its medicinal parts. When the finest sugar is used for a syrup, there is no part of it lost in scum, and the operation is much sooner performed, it being only necessary in most cases to dissolve in the liquor with a small heat as much, as is requisite to give the syrup its consistence: if the liquor indeed be strongly impregnated from the ingredients (which is the case of *diacodium*, for instance) then it is necessary
to

to add a less portion of sugar, and reduce the syrup to its consistence by a little boiling.

AFTER the liquid preparations with honey, which properly are connected with the syrups, follow the powders. Here, in the *pulvis e chelis cancerorum compositus*, as the amber contributes nothing to the real effects of the medicine, and the hartshorn is the least efficacious of the absorbent powders, the committee have now omitted them by forming the composition upon the plan of the original said to be purchased from its inventor, *Gascoign*, by the then bishop of *Worcester* * : only, as the *lapis bezoar*, being a costly material, is for the most part clandestinely left out of this medicine upon supposition, that physicians do not in every case, where this powder is prescribed, depend in any particular manner upon this express ingredient ; to obviate all pretence for this imposition the committee have here, under the title of *pulvis e chelis cancerorum compositus* omitted the *bezoar*, and subjoined another powder containing it by the name of *pulvis bezoardicus* ; under which title the physician may more expressly specify, when he insists on the *bezoar* in the composition. Moreover the *lapis* or *pulvis contrayervæ* being formed upon the same basis with the other by adding to the ingredients of that the *radix contrayervæ* instead of *bezoar*, the committee have now suitably reformed this powder also.

In the *species confectionis Fracastorii*, now called *species e scordio*, *terra Lemnia* being always with us an adulteration is omitted, and its place supplied by augmenting proportionably the bole Armenic ; the *semen acetosæ* having no relation to the present use of the medicine

* Vid. Maxwell de Medicin. magnetic. L. II. c. 5.

dicine is likewise omitted ; also red roses instead of the *saccharum rosatum* are added, and the whole adjusted, that the *opium* in *diascordium* may amount to the even proportion of one grain in three drams.

But as *diascordium* was designed by its author *Fracastorius* for an antipestilential*, a purpose very widely different from its present use, it is reasonable to suspect, that others of its ingredients besides the *semen acetosæ* may be unnecessary : therefore as they are too numerous, and by some of them the composition is rendered very disagreeable, here is inserted a *pulvis e bolo*, both with and without *opium*, compiled of such of the ingredients of this composition, as are apprehended to be principally conducive to the intention, for which it is at present prescribed.

The *pulvis ad epilepsiam infantum*, which the committee had substituted upon *Riverius's* plan † in the room of that operose composition received into our present Pharmacopœia from *Bate* ‡, they have upon review rejected, as its use may on all occasions be readily supplied by adding to their present *pulvis e chelis cancerorum compositus* such of the medicines peculiar to the case, the title of this powder refers to, as each physician shall best approve ; especially as these here chosen are not, perhaps, the most excellent of the kind.

One powder, the *pulvis comitis Warwicensis*, the committee cannot but recommend to the consideration of the college, though they have not thought fit to attempt any alteration in it themselves. They believe few would now make the calx, called diaphoretic antimony, an ingredient in a purge, nor

* *Fracastor. de contagios. morb. curat. L. III. c. 7.*

† *Prax. L. I. c. 8.*

‡ viz. *Pulv. epilept. Pharmac. Bat.*

can they imagine, what assistance so weak a purgative, as crystals of tartar, can give to the operation of scammony : though *Cornacchini*, the publisher of this medicine, proposes notable advantage from some deobstruent quality in the tartar, whereby the containing vessels shall be opened, and the noxious humours prepared for expulsion ; and from the preparation of antimony, though it have no sensible operation, he expects some share of the same success without disturbance, as sometimes attends the rougher preparations of that mineral †.

But the *pulvis Helvetii* of the former draught the committee have here omitted, till it shall be reconsidered by the college. It was proposed to follow in the *balsamum Locatelli* the example of the Pharmacopœia of *Edinburgh*, and change the saunders there for *sanguis draconis* : but upon examination it was found, that though this resinous substance by being of itself indissoluble in the mouth exhibits not any taste at all, yet when dissolved by the oil in that composition it discovers great heat and pungency ; by which it appears to be a very unfit ingredient in that electary ; and it is also as inconsistent with some of the uses of this powder.

IN reviewing the troches, which here follow next after the powders, the committee have only found one or two redundant. The *trochisci albi* ascribed to *Razi* are more compounded than the original in that author * ; and the committee have restored them to their first conciseness, and omit also the opium in compliance with the present Pharmacopœia : they are there-

† *Cornacchin. Method. quâ omnes humani corporis affectiones ab humoribus copiâ, vel qualitate peccantibus genitæ curantur.*
p. 6, 7, 8.

* *Ad Mansor. L. IX. c. 15.*

therefore here called *trochisci e cerussâ*. The present *trochisci e carabe*, which are taken from *Mesue*, the committee have also reduced to their original simplicity, as found in *Razi*, changing only the *semen apii* in him for *terra Japonica*, as more suitable to the intention of the medicine † : and this new ingredient they have so adjusted to the rest, that the opium in the composition may retain the same proportion to the whole, as in the troches at present in use : the composition is now called *trochisci e succino*. In the *trochisci e myrrhâ*, *semen cymini* is an offensive ingredient, and not of similar intention with the rest ; nor is it certainly known, whether it be the drug originally designed : the three herbs also may doubtless with great propriety be reduced to a less number.

IN the pills, *pilulæ coccicæ majores* are not only now omitted, but the ingredients of the *coccicæ minores* also reduced to the proportions, as they are set down in *Galen* * ; which hitherto had passed, as delivered in *Nicolaus*, and in the treatise of *Mesue* commonly styled *De appropriatis* † ; though that author expressly attributes them to *Galen*, and the form in *Galen* is a more eligible medicine, containing but half the quantity of the colocynthida, whereby it will be less ungrateful to the stomach. They are here named *pilulæ ex colocynthide cum albe*, the name of *coccicæ* appearing to be a corruption of the Greek

† *Ad Mansor. L. IX. c. 77.*

* *De compositis medicam. sec. loc. L. I. c. 2.*

† *De ægritud. capit. sum. 3. c. 6.*

κόκκοι, or κόκκία, which are only general names for pills †.

The committee having taking notice of the impropriety in calling after *Rufus's* name pills, of which in their present form he was not the author, have since considered, that they are not in any such daily use, as well to justify the name of *pilulæ communes*, which they left them. *Razi* gives the form of the pill with equal parts of saffron and myrrh, which he expressly ascribes to *Rufus* ||, and in this form it continued long in modern pharmacopœias, particularly in the first of ours ; and the alteration is grounded upon very absurd reasons *. The committee therefore do not apprehend any objection can be made against shewing a dislike to such conceits, by restoring the pill to its first form, wherein it may properly bear the name of its original author. The small

† This pill is likewise described by *Paulus Aegineta*, (L. VII. c. 5) in these words, Κολοκυνθίδος ἐντεριώνης με. α. ἀψιθίας χυλῆ με. α. ἀλόης με. α. σκαμμωνίας με. β. ὕδατι ποίει κόκκία ἐρεβίνθου τὸ μέγεθος : only here, probably by an error of the copy, the aloes is in no greater quantity than the coloquintida, whereas in *Galen* it equals the weight of the scammony. *Alexander Trallianus*, (L. I. c. 2.) has a more compound form of pills upon this basis, which are there called κόκκοι οἱ διὰ κολοκυνθίδος. The *coccia majores*, whose author is *Razi*, are likewise formed upon the same though by additions of no value ; and their Arabic name قوقاي is no other than the fore-mentioned general term denoting pills applied to this particular composition.

|| *Continen. L. XXX. Tract. 13. c. 2.*

* *Viz.* lest the former quantity of saffron should produce no less than the *spasmus cynicus*. *Joubert. Pharmac.*

small alteration, that will be occasioned in the proportion of the aloes to the rest, is of no consequence in a medicine of this kind ; for in a dose of half a dram the aloes will not be lessened two grains.

Pilulæ gummosæ and *foetidæ* might be rendered more similar in their ingredients, so as not to differ farther in composition, than they do in intention. The latter are in reality nothing more than gums possessed of the same faculties, with those in the former, joined with the ingredients of the *pilulæ ex colocynthide cum aloë*, and therefore, if the mithridate were omitted in the *pilulæ gummosæ* (which may be done without prejudice) the intention of the other will be supplied by a due proportion of these with the purgative pill. The *pilulæ gummosæ* are therefore now so directed ; and *pilulæ foetidæ* happening in the present pharmacopœia (perhaps by a typographical error in the *trochisci albandal*) to be much weaker in the purgative ingredients, than in the former editions of that book, and in the generality of authors, they are here now omitted, leaving it to the physician to compound the *pilulæ gummosæ* with purgative medicines in what manner upon each occasion he shall think fit.

Our pharmacopœia has only one opiate pill, the *pilula e styrace*, now kept in the shops ; *pilula e cynoglossō* having been long discontinued in practice. This *pilula e styrace* is transcribed from *Mesue* * ; but there are in *Galen* more simple forms of similar intention † : one of which the committee have substituted in the room of ours, so proportioning the ingredients,

* *De ægritud. pector c. 2.*

† *De compos. medicament. sec. loc. L. VII. c. 2, 3.*

dients, that the opium may be here the same part of the whole, as it is in that hitherto in use.

This pill, both in its former and present form, being composed of substances, which render it of slow dissolution in the stomach, is on that account best fitted for some purposes, but not for all. The committee therefore thought another pill consisting of materials more freely dissolvable would be a useful addition; with which intention they composed the *pilula saponacea*, which they have now, they think, improved by the change made in the soap, and by an addition, that will render it still more grateful.

They cannot upon the maturest deliberation think the *pilula Mathæi* by any means worthy a place in this book, either in regard to the author, or the composition itself. The author, *Starkey*, was a boasting quack, pretending to the possession of *Van Helmont's* whimsies, the alkahest, horizontal gold, and other the like chimeras. Nor was his behaviour in relation to this pill more sincere, permitting *Mathews* to sell it many years, as a universal medicine *: then professing to have instructed some, who vended it after the death of *Mathews*, in a secret relating to the preparation, whereby its virtues should be tenfold increased †; and afterwards denying the pill to be that universal medicine, which *Mathews*, as long as he lived, had uncontradicted by him put it off for; pretending at last, that the secret consisted in the principles of the operation, but that the materials were to be varied, as different cases required.

* See *Mathews's* Unlearned alchymist.

† Postscript to *G. Kendal's* Appendix to the unlearned alchymist.

required †. *Mathews* was taught to esteem the soap of tartar, with which his pill was compounded, as a universal corrector of the noxious qualities of all vegetable poisons, and capable of converting them into medicines of uncommon efficacy ‖. Mr. *George Wilson*, the chemist, seems to have been favoured with a much more powerful corrector * ; and received a form for this pill different from any, *Starkey* had taught before †. At present this medicine is so variously compounded, that the physician, when he prescribes it, can rely on nothing more than its being composed of soap of tartar with opium, and such other materials, as each operator shall have been pleased to make up its bulk with ; nor were these additional materials in the original, considering the minute dose, in which they must be given, of any consideration ; or if, perhaps, the hellebore in the composition might promote a stool the day after the medicine is taken, that advantage in cases, which require it, may with greater certainty be obtained, by more obvious means. What can be expected from the mysterious soap of tartar may easily be judged of by examining duly its composition. Very tedious and pompous processes have been given for the making it, with numerous cautions, which in reality are no better than so many endeavours to prevent success. Mr. *Wilson* very rightly informs us, that the operation is facilitated by exposing

† *George Starkey's* pill vindicated from the unlearned alchemist, and all other pretenders.

‖ See *Mathews's* original receipt published by his widow.

* See his compleat course of chymistry, Part II. ch. 10.

† Ibid. ch. 15.

posing the salt to contract damp from the air, before the oil is put to it * ; and indeed no union can be brought about, till some watry moisture is added, either with design, or accidentally from the air, while the salt and oil are grinding together, which is enjoined to be frequently done. Our common operators are so well apprized of this, that they add without ceremony a proper quantity of warm water, whereby they rub the other materials into a union very speedily. We are also told, that the salt will take up three times its own quantity of oil. So much may, perhaps, be expended through the evaporation of this volatile oil during the long time prescribed for the success of the process: but some of this soap being distilled and calcined, was reduced to a simple alkaline salt with the diminution only of one third of its weight, three fourths of which diminution consisted of tasteless water; so that there remains but one twelfth of the whole for the oil, without allowing for the loss, which necessarily attends every distillation. Now if the soap of tartar in this pill equals thrice the opium, as the process is directed in *Bate's pharmacopœia*; with one grain of opium will be given of salt two grains, and of oil of turpentine not more than a quarter of a grain.

IN regard to the electaries, which now follow the pills, the committee having reduced them all under one head, as they had likewise treated the syrups (both which in the present, and our two preceding pharmacopœias were subdivided into alterative and purgative) the only purgative electaries retained by them were *caryocostinum*, *diacasia cum manna*, and *electarium lenitivum*.

* Course of chymistry observat. on Ch. 10. P. II.

lenitivum. The two last of these were contracted in the former draught by retrenching in the first a useless decoction, besides some diminution of the other ingredients; and in lessening much more the number of the ingredients in the other, besides freeing it from the absurdity of boiling a few drams of prunes and tamarinds in water to be added afterwards to a large quantity of the pulp of the same fruit in substance. But the committee have now extended their endeavours to the correction of other electaries also.

Caryocostinum being ill contrived in regard to its dose, here is substituted in its stead *electarium e scammonio*, comprehending the same quantity of scammony in a dram and half, as is contained in half an ounce of the other: the name *caryocostinum*, formed by an odd composition from *caryophyllum* and *costus* *, could not be retained.

The number of ingredients in *electarium e baccis lauri* being much too redundant is now lessened.

Confectio Raleighana is a yet more enormous collection of materials. For reducing this the committee have employed great care. This, we have, being received upon no good authority, the committee had recourse to that transcribed by Mr. Boyle from a book in the possession of the author's son; which being compared with a manuscript receipt still in the family was found to agree in every particular ingredient, excepting only, that in one or two the proportions differed; the committee therefore confined themselves to those originals, wherein the extract is composed of no less than five and twenty particulars, each of which they examined apart, except

k

the

* *Vid. Bayr. Prax. medic. L. XVIII. c. 1.*

the *ros solis* only, the flower of which is too small to be gathered in sufficient quantity for the general use of the medicine, and the plant is possessed of hurtful qualities, as is experienced in cattle, that feed where it grows *. This plant indeed is adored by chemical adepts. It is covered with an acrid and clammy juice, that sweats from it, which these visionary gentlemen have imagined to be dew, that the sun through its great affection for this plant refrains from drying off, even when all around it are scorched and burnt up. *Isaac Holland* even tells us, this plant exceeds all other vegetables as much, as the sun does the other celestial lights : in proof of which amongst many marvellous and ridiculous faculties, he ascribes to it, he says, if any one with this in his pocket go into the midst of his deadly enemies, he will not only escape any annoyance from them, but receive all marks of civility and good will †. In this examination of each ingredient by it self many of the extracts came out so very nauseous, that it was impossible to retain them consistent with any due regard to the taste of the composition. But some few of equal efficacy with any of the rest being of a tolerable taste and flavour were compounded in different proportions, and when after many trials a composition was approved, the quantity of each material, that would yield the proportion of extract, which entered that composition, was calculated, and from thence the proportions collected, in which the process for the extract is now set down, proper allowance being made to bring them to

* *Raji hist. plant. p. 1100.*

† *In Oper. vegetab. vid. Penot. 115. curationes experimentaque Paracelsi. &c.*

to simple terms; after this the compound extract has been made, and found to answer expectation: but it must be noted, that the committee insert the spices in substance, their chief efficacy consisting in volatile parts, of which no extract from them will retain any share. In regard to the powders of the original the committee apprehend, their place will be perfectly supplied by a proper quantity of *pulvis echelis cancerorum compositus*. It should be observed, that this medicine was contrived near the time, when spirituous extracts were first brought in fashion by the chemists, and were usually compounded with little judgment, being praised without distinction for separating the impure parts of medicines, and reducing their virtues within a small bulk. But all subjects are not equally fit for this operation, the virtues of some consist in such volatile parts, as fly off, and leave their extracts a useless mass; others retain a great share of their flavour; in others again their medical qualities reside in the denser parts, and those do not only retain their virtues in the extracts, but as many of them, as are accompanied with any thing disagreeable in their flavour, are improved by this preparation. To go no farther than the present composition for examples, besides the spices above mentioned, angelica in its substance is possessed of a very agreeable flavour, whereas the extract not only retains nothing of this, but is of a taste exceeding nauseous. Cardamom seeds retain so great a degree of their grateful flavour as to be a very necessary ingredient in the compound. On the contrary zedoary, whose flavour is very exceptionable, yields an extract, which retains a good share of flavour,

k 2

but

but much meliorated. Saffron likewise loses nothing agreeable in its extract.

But to proceed to the other electaries, the true *confectio Archigenis*, being the *Paulina* of *Aristarchus* in *Galen**, is so similar to that, we have transcribed from the unknown *Mesue*†, that no reason can be given, why the medicine should not be brought back to its first form, and author.

Philonium was in our last draught restored in like manner to its original simplicity ; but the opium adjusted, that it might not bear a greater proportion to the whole, than it does in our present Pharmacopœia, and the euphorbium was changed for ginger : but the quantity of this ingredient is so very small, that this and the two others, *nardus Indica*, and *pyrethrum*, may more elegantly be reduced to one, and ginger will be no improper substitute for all three. The committee farther consider, that of all the narcotics in use among the ancients, what is obtained from the poppy only is at present in esteem. They therefore think, the *semen hyoscyami* (of which it is not certain that we now use the ancient kind) may advantageously be changed for some other ingredient, that may without impropriety be admitted in the same quantity. *Semen carui* is very agreeable to the intention of the medicine, and will also render it more acceptable to the palate. Our Pharmacopœia had copied the most compounded form in *Nicolaus*, with the imaginary improvement of myrrh and castor in the room of *costus*, after the example of the dispensatory of *Augsburg*.

It

* *Galen de compos. medicam. sec. loc. L. VII. c. 5. compared with Aët. L. VIII. c. 65.*

† *De ægritud. pector. et pulmon. c. 5.*

If we examine the particulars of this medicine thus industriously crouded, we shall find in a dose containing one grain of opium, that the forementioned myrrh and castor amount to no more than the trifling proportion of two fifths of a grain each, others of the ingredients do not rise to so much, nay some only to a quarter of this quantity.

The committee in their last draught made no farther alterations in the ingredients of the mithridate and *theriaca*, than rejecting such, as were not in the original, except substituting cinnamon for *casia lignea*, which, it is evident from *Galen*, was only used through the scarcity of the other *, and by omitting the *asarum* in the mithridate, which is inserted on a conjectural emendation only of a corrupted passage in the original description ; in the *theriaca* they also changed the name of the vitriol, which modern dispensatories have generally substituted under the title of the Roman for the ancient *chalcitis* now not certainly known, in order to obviate a mistake, which the first compilers of our Pharmacopœia have handed down to us. Our Pharmacopœia in the catalogue of simples has from the beginning described this to be a blue vitriol ; whereas the Italian writers are unanimous, that the Roman vitriol is green † ; and were it not, it would not answer the purposes of the *chalcitis*, which was certainly a chalybeate. However though the committee did not take upon them to make any material alterations in these ancient medicines, whose effects are so well known in their present forms ; yet they chose

* *De antidot. L. I. c. 14. De sanitat. tuend. L. VI. c. 1.*

† *Mercat. Metallotbec. Armar. IV. c. 2. Cæsalpin. De metall. L. I. c. 22. &c.*

chose to follow *Zwelfer's* proposal † of uniting the ingredients of the *trochisci cypheos* to the mithridate it self, as those troches are never used any otherwise; and also to do the same by the troches, which enter the composition of the *theriaca*. The ingredients in the *theriaca* unite into pretty even numbers; in the mithridate it was necessary to neglect in one or two instances a few grains. But this collecting the simple ingredients together discovered the insignificant quantities of some of them; for instance in the mithridate, where the whole species amount to no less than three hundred drams, three ingredients enter in the quantity of half a scruple only, and as inconsiderable a material, as the pulp of raisins, comes in under the trifling quantity of a dram and half. These no doubt ought to be neglected. Besides the odd half drams in the turpentine and *juncus odoratus* may be avoided by joining one to the superior, and the other to the subsequent articles; then if the half dram in the *calamus aromaticus* be omitted, which joins it to the articles, that immediately follow, the whole quantity of the species will amount exactly to three hundred drams, and one grain of opium will be contained in just half an ounce of the electary. In like manner in the *theriaca* by reducing the cinnamon, *opobalsamum*, *costus*, *juncus odoratus*, and valerian to even numbers, doubling also the *calamus aromaticus*, as an equivalent in quantity for it self and the unknown *xylobalsamum*, and rejecting the following minute articles, the species will amount to four hundred and fifty drams, and one grain of opium will be contained in seventy-five grains or one dram and a quarter of the electary.

The

† *In animadvers. in pharmac. Augusten.*

The *theriaca Londinensis*, being now scarce used otherwise than externally, ought to be placed in the article of *epithemata*. But this being an enormous composition, a more simple cataplasm of similar intention is there proposed in its stead under the name of *cataplasma e cymino*, formed from those materials in the other, which have been most used in such external applications: the opium is omitted, as not corresponding in intention with the rest.

THE article of *epithemata* has been enlarged by some other additions also. But all the articles relating to external applications, have received some variations, which require a little explanation.

AMONG the *aquæ medicamentosæ* the committee find the *aqua aluminosa Falloppii* so little used at present, that they think it not necessary to be continued in the Pharmacopœia: they also judge the *aqua ophthalmica vitriolica*, and the *aqua styptica camphorata* too similar for both to be retained; and they esteem the bole Armenic a useless ingredient in the latter. Nor can they allow the lotion fantastically called *lac virginale* to deserve a place in this book. The title ~~of~~ the styptic inserted in the former draught under the name of *Sydenham* is now changed, he not having been the first publisher of it *, the preparation also itself being somewhat varied by freeing it from unnecessary incumbrances, which he had left in it.

AMONG the plasters the committee have particularly taken into consideration *emplastrum e meliloto*. In their former draught they reduced the rosin in this plaster to the weight of the wax; the proportion in our present
Phar-

* It was published in a tract styled *Anchora sauciatorum a Johann. Weber, Brigæ* 1677.

Pharmacopœia occasioning that undue degree of irritation in blisters dressed with this plaster, which is so generally complained of. But the committee now recommend also a farther improvement by omitting the herb, as of no significancy towards the use of the plaster, and of a very disagreeable scent, a circumstance of primary consequence to be avoided in diseases, where freedom from disturbance, and every means, that can contribute to quiet rest, ought by all possible endeavours to be procured: not to mention the mischievous adulterations sometimes practised in this plaster with irritating materials for procuring the green colour, which is made its marketable characteristic, more compendiously than by the decoction of the herb. As this alteration makes it necessary to give the plaster a new name, it is now intitled *attrahens*, that appellation implying its true office. It might with equal propriety have been named *epispasticum*, had not that term been by long use with us, though faultily, restrained to another form, which should rather have had the name of ἐνδόρειον, by which both *Dioscorides* and *Aëtius* express the operation of cantharides*: therefore as *emplastrum ecdorium* might be thought a title too affected, it is styled now *vesicatorium* by a term used in medicine, which is free from ambiguity. This change in the title of the blistering plaster is the more requisite, as the applications, which the antients called epispastic, are nearer allied to those, which rubify and inflame the skin, than to such as only excoriate; these two operations being very different.

The committee also think it of importance to reform the *emplastrum cephalicum*, and have removed out of it the common pitch, whose empyreumatic

smell

* *Dioscorid. L. III. c. 70. Aët. L. VIII. c. 16.*

smell is scarce to be surmounted and covered by any convenient means whatever. This plaster is also contracted in the number of its ingredients; as are some of the others also. To *emplastrum e cymino* additions have been made, partly to render it of a less disagreeable smell, and partly to bring it more perfectly to the consistence commonly desired in a plaster, that it may be kept in the form of a roll, without falling flat by the warmth of the air.

It has been judged most expedient to omit the balsam of *Tolu* in the *emplastrum volatile*, lest an application so acrid might adhere too firmly to be removed so soon, as might sometimes be requisite; and as it has not the consistence of a plaster, it is removed to the article of *epithemata*.

In regard to a stomach plaster, the committee apprehend, that no such application can be effectual without some mixture of volatile substances; therefore this preparation ought not to be made in quantities for long keeping; and to produce any considerable effects must be frequently renewed: therefore a composition is now inserted for this use, easily made upon occasion, and but moderately adhesive, that it may not offend the skin, and may without difficulty be taken off as often, as shall be judged necessary.

THE classes of unguents and liniments have also received some small emendations, but not needful to be particularly specified.

INDEED what alterations may be found in these or any of the preceding articles, besides those, which

have been particularly mentioned, the committee apprehend, may so easily be judged of, from what has been explained, that they think it unnecessary to enlarge any farther on this correction of their former Draught. And in what has here been written they have had two designs.

Observing the great regard still preserved by the generality of the Pharmacopœias of Europe for the ancient forms; and that, what little censure has passed upon any of them, has been so much neglected, that the greater part of the modern additions pursue the same plan, either by ostentatious redundances in their composition, or some mysterious, though useless intricacies in their preparation: they thought it not useless to make such an enquiry into the original and progress of our pharmacy through its several stages to the present time (a subject but little known) as might set forth the principles, upon which these forms were modelled, and the genuine characters of these, to whose conduct the world has thus long paid such submissive obedience.

They also thought it necessary to enter into a detail of the particulars, they have proposed to reform, that their brethren of the college may with the greater ease examine each, and judge after mature consideration, what to approve, and what to amend; that no imperfection may escape through neglect or oversight, but that the Pharmacopœia, when it shall pass the revival of the college, may receive all the improvement, it is capable of, from the united endeavours of every individual member, and come forth no less with the approbation, than by the authority of the whole body.



E R R A T A.

Pag. 2. l. 9. leg. P. l. 10. leg. M.

Pag. 4. post l. 33. add. Axungia viperina.

*Pag. 49. l. 16. p. 52. l. 23. et p. 55. l. 5. leg. Flavedinis
recentis corticum, &c.*

Pag. 53. l. 2. leg. decorticatorum.

Pag. 81. l. 13. del. R.

Pag. 83. l. 7. leg. recens ficcatae.

Pag. 94. l. 11. add. recentium.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1901

24

Nos
isti epif

Libra }
 Uncia } habet {
 Drachma }
 Scrupulus } uncias duodecim,
 drachmas octo,
 scrupulos tres,
 grana viginti.

funct, al

2 PONDERA et MENSURÆ.

adhibemus, et eam vocamus libram, quæ linguâ vernaculâ appellatur *A wine pint*.

Hanc libram hac ratione dividimus :

Libra } habet { uncias sedecim,
Uncia } drachmas octo.

Congius habet libras octo.

Cochleare denotat mensuram uncia dimidiæ.

QUONIAM mensuram, quam vocamus libram, nullius fere liquoris pondus libræ adimplet ; ubique præfiximus p. vel m. prout pondere, vel mensurâ, res unaquæque præscribitur.

MATERIA

M A T E R I A M E D I C A.

Nomina
usu recepta.

Synonyma,
et descriptiones.

A.

A Brotani folia,

Abrotani maris angustifolia
majoris Casparis Bauhini:
vel,

Abfinthii vulgaris folia,

Abrotani foeminae foliis tere-
tibus C. Bauhini; fantolinæ
foliis teretibus Tournefort.

Abfinthii maritimi summita-
tes,

Abfinthii vulgaris majoris Jo-
han. Bauhin.

Acacia,

Abfinthii marini albi Gerard.
abfinthii seriphii Belgici C.
B. abfinthii Romani no-
stratibus falso dicti.

Acetum.

Ærugo.

Agaricus,

Succus inspissatus fructus im-
maturi acaciæ foliis scor-
pioidis leguminosæ C. B.

Allii radix,

Aloe Socotorina,

Agaricus, five fungus laricis
C. B.

Allii sativi C. B.

Succus concretus aloes succo-
trinæ angustifoliæ spinosæ
flore purpureo Breyn. Pro-
drom.

Althææ radix,

Althææ Dioscorid. et Plinii
C. B.

Ammeos semen,

Ammeos majoris C. B.

Amomi semen,

Amomi racemosi C. B.

4 MATERIA MEDICA.

		vel,
		Sifonis, quod amomum officinis nostris C. B. sive aromatici Tournefort.
Amygdalæ amaræ,	}	Nuclei e fructu amygdali fativæ C. B.
Amygdalæ dulces,		
Anethi semen,		Anethi hortensis C. B.
Angelicæ radix ab Hispaniâ,		Angelicæ fativæ C. B. imperatoricæ fativæ Tournefort.
caules, folia, semen,		Anisi herbariis C. B. apii, anisi dicti, semine suaveolente Tourn.
Anisi semen,		
Antimonium.		
Argentum.		
Argentum vivum.		
Aristolochiæ longæ radix,		Aristolochiæ longæ veræ C. B.
Aristolochiæ tenuis radix,		Aristolochiæ clematitidis rectæ C. B.
Artemisiæ folia,		Artemisiæ vulgaris majoris C. B.
Ari radix,		Ari maculati maculis nigris C. B. ari vulgaris Gerard.
Afa foetida,		Succus concretus radice <i>hingisèh</i> , seu plantæ asæ foetidæ Kæmpferi. Amœnitat. exotic.
Afari folia,		Afari C. B.
Aurantium Hispalense,		Fructus mali aurantiæ majoris C. B. mali aurantiæ fructu acido.
Axungia porcina.		
	B.	
Balaustia,		Flores balaustiae flore pleno majore C. B.
Balsamum Copaiba.		
Balsamum Peruvianum.		
Balsamum Tolutanum.		

Bdellium.

Bdellium.

Becabungæ folia,

Benzoinum.

Bistortæ radix,

Bitumen Judaicum.

Bolus Armena.

Borax.

Butyrum.

C.

Calaminthæ folia,

Calami aromatici radix,

Calx,

Camphora,

Cancrorum chelæ.

Cancrorum oculi dicti.

Canella alba,

Cantharides.

Cardamomi minoris semen,

Cardui benedicti folia,

Carica,

Carpobalsamum,

Carui semen,

Veronicæ aquaticæ folio sub-
rotundo Morison. Histor.
plant.

Bistortæ majoris radice minus
intortâ C. B.

Calaminthæ pulegii odore, five
nepetæ C. B.

Acori veri, five calami aro-
matici officinarum C. B.

Calx cretacea.

Resina arboris camphoriferæ
Japonicæ Breyn.

Cinamomum, five canella
tubis minoribus alba C. B.
cortex Winteranus falsò
dictus Park.

Cardamomi simpliciter in offi-
cinis dicti C. B.

Cnici silvestris hirsutioris, five
cardui benedicti C. B.

Fructus aridus ficûs communis
C. B.

Fructus balsami Syriaci rutæ
folio C. B.

Cumini pratensis, carui offi-
cinarum C. B.

Caryophylla

6 MATERIA MEDICA.

Caryophylla aromatica,	Fructus immaturus caryophylli Rumph. Herbar. Amboinens.
Caryophylla rubra,	Flores caryophylli altilis majoris C. B.
Casia fistularis,	Fructus cassiæ fistulæ Alexandrinæ C. B.
Castoreum Russiense.	
Casumunar.	
Centaurii minoris summitates,	Centaurii minoris Tourn.
Cepa,	Cepa vulgaris C. B.
Cera alba.	
Cera flava.	
Cerussa.	
Chalybs.	
Chamædryos summitates cum femine,	Chamædryos vulgo veræ existimatæ J. B.
Chamæmeli folia, flores,	Chamæmeli nobilis, sive leucanthemi odoratioris C. B.
Chamæpityos folia,	Chamæpityos luteæ vulgaris, sive folio trifido C. B.
Cineres Russienses,	Cineres e Russiâ advecti, quibus utuntur saponarii nostri.
Cinnamomum,	Cinamomum, sive canella Zeylanica C. B. cassia cinamomea Herman. Hort. Lugd. Bat.
Coccinella.	
Cochleariæ hortensis folia,	Cochleariæ folio subrotundo C. B.
Colocynthis medulla,	Fructus, cortice feminibusque abjectis, colocynthis J. B.
Contrayerva radix,	Contrayerva Hispanorum, sive Drakena radix Clusii Park.
Corallium rubrum.	
Coriandri semen,	Coriandri majoris C. B.
Cornu cervi.	

Costus,

MATERIA MEDICA. 7

Costus,	Costus dulcis officinarum C. B.
Creta.	
Crocus,	Styli capillamenta florum croci fativi C. B.
Cubebæ,	Cubebæ vulgares C. B.
Cucumis agrestis,	Fructus cucumeris silvestris, asinini dicti C. B.
Cuprum.	
Curcuma,	Curcuma radice longâ Her- man. Hort. L. B. <i>mani- ella kua</i> Hort. Malabar.
Cydonia mala, eorumque fe- mina,	Fructus cotoneæ mali J. B.
Cymini semen,	Cumini semine longiore C. B. fœniculi orientalis cumini dicti Tourn.
Cynosbati fructus,	Rosæ sylvestris vulgaris flore odorato incarnato C. B.
D.	
Dauci Cretici semen,	Dauci foliis fœniculi tenuissi- mis C. B.
Dictamni Cretici folia,	Dictamni Cretici C. B. ori- gani Cretici latifolii tomen- tosi Tourn.
E.	
Elatines folia,	Elatines Dioscoridis Lobel. Adv. linariæ segetum num- mulariæ folio villoso Tourn.
Eleutheriæ cortex.	
Enulæ campanæ radix,	Helenii vulgaris C. B. asteris omnium maximi Tourn.
Eryngii radix,	Eryngii maritimi C. B.
F.	
Ferrum.	
Fœniculi dulcis semen,	Fœniculi dulcis C. B.
Fœniculi vulgaris radix, folia, semen,	Fœniculi vulgaris Germanici C. B.

Fœni

8 MATERIA MEDICA.

Fœni Græci semen,

Fœni Græci fativi C. B.

Fuligo lignorum combusto-
rum.

G.

Galbanum.

Gallæ.

Gambogia.

Gentianæ radix,

Gentianæ majoris luteæ C. B.

Gladioli lutei radix,

Iridis palustris luteæ, five a-
cori adulterini J. B. acori
vulgaris Pharmacop. Au-
gust.

Glycyrrhiza,

Radix glycyrrhizæ filiquosæ,
vel Germanicæ C. B.

Granati cortex,

Fructûs mali Punicæ fativæ
C. B.

Guaiaci lignum, cortex, gum-
mi,

Guaiaci Americani primi fru-
ctu aceris, five legitimi
Breyn. Prodr.

Gummi Ammoniacum.

Gummi Arabicum.

Gummi Elemi.

H.

Hederæ terrestris folia,

Hederæ terrestris vulgaris C.
B.

Hellebori albi radix,

Hellebori albi flore subviridi
C. B. veratri flore subviridi
Tourn.

Hellebori nigri radix,

Hellebori nigri flore roseo C.
B.

Hordeum distichum,

Semen hordei distichi C. B.

Hordeum perlatum dictum.

Hyperici folia, flores,

Hyperici vulgaris C. B.

Hypocistidis succus,

Succus inspissatus hypocistidis
sub cisto C. B.

Hyssopi

MATERIA MEDICA. 9

Hyssopi folia,	Hyssopi officinarum cœruleæ, five spicata C. B.
J.	
Jalapii radix.	
Ipecacoanhæ radix.	
Iridis radix,	Iridis albæ Florentinæ C. B.
Juncus odoratus,	Juncus odoratus, five aroma- ticus C. B.
Juniperi baccæ,	Juniperi vulgaris fruticosæ C. B.
K.	
Kermes fuccus.	
L.	
Labdanum,	Gummi cisti ladaniferæ Cre- ticæ flore purpureo Tourn. Corollar. Inst.
Lac Asininum.	
Lac Vaccinum.	
Lamii albi flores,	Lamii albi non fœtentis, folio oblongo C. B.
Lapis Bezoar orientalis.	
Lapis Calaminaris.	
Lapis Hæmatites.	
Lavendulæ flores,	Lavendulæ angustifoliæ C. B.
Lauri folia, baccæ,	Lauri vulgaris C. B.
Lichen cinereus terrestris,	Lichen terrestris cinereus Raii.
Lignum rhodium.	
Lignum tinctile Campechense.	
Limonium,	Fructus mali limoniæ acidæ C. B. mali limoniæ fructu acido.
Lini semen,	Lini sativi C. B.
Lithargyrus.	
Lixivium saponariorum.	
Lujulæ folia,	Oxyos albæ Ger.

M.

Macis,
Majoranæ folia,
Malabathrum,

Malvæ folia, flores,

Manna.

Margaritæ.

Marrubii folia,
Mari vulgaris folia,

Mari Syriaci folia,

Mastiche,
Melissæ folia,
Menthæ vulgaris folia,

Menthæ piperitidis folia,

Meum Athamanticum,
Millepedæ.
Minium.
Moschus.
Morum,

N.

Napi semen,

Macis officinarum C. B.
Majoranæ vulgaris C. B.
Folium cinamomi, sive canellæ Malavaricæ et Javanensis C. B.
Malvæ sylvestris folio sinuato C. B.

Marrubii albi vulgaris C. B.
Sampfuci, sive mari mastichen redolentis C. B. thymbræ Hispanicæ majoranæ folio Tourn.

Mari Cortusi J. B. chamædryos maritimæ incanæ frutescentis foliis lanceolatis Tourn.

Resina lentisci vulgaris C. B.
Melissæ hortensis C. B.
Menthæ angustifoliæ spicata C. B.

Menthæ spicis brevioribus et habitioribus, foliis menthæ fuscæ, sapore fervido piperis Raii Synops.

Radix mei foliis anethi C. B.

Fructus mori fructu nigro C. B.

Napi sativæ C. B. napi dulcis officinarum.

Nardus

MATERIA MEDICA. II

Nardus Celtica,	Radix Nardi Celticæ Dioscoridis C. B. Valerianæ Celticæ Tourn.
Nardus Indica,	Nardus Indica, quæ spica, spica nardi, et spica Indica officinarum C. B.
Nasturtii aquatici folia,	Nasturtii aquatici supini C. B. sisymbrii aquatici Tourn.
Nepetæ folia,	Menthæ catarisæ vulgaris et majoris C. B. catarisæ majoris vulgaris Tourn.
Nicotianæ folia,	Nicotianæ majoris latifoliæ C. B.

Nitrum.

Nux moschata, et oleum expressum, macis vulgo dictum.

Nux moschata fructu rotundo C. B. nux myrsinica, pala Rumph. Herb. Amboin.

O.

Oleum Olivarum,	Oleum e fructu oleæ sativæ C. B.
Olibanum.	
Opobalsamum.	Resina balsami Syriaci rutæ folio C. B.
Opopanax.	
Origani folia,	Origani silvestris, cunilæ bulbæ Plinii C. B.
Ostreorum testæ.	
Ovum gallinaceum.	

P.

Paralyfis flores,	Verbasculi pratensis odorati C. B. primulæ veris majoris Raii.
-------------------	--

12 MATERIA MEDICA.

Pæonia,

Pæonia folio nigricante splen-
dido, quæ mas C. B.
vel,

Pæonia fœmina flore pleno
rubro majore C. B.

Papaveris albi capita, succus
concretus sive opium,

Papaveris hortensis femine albo
C. B.

Papaveris erratici flores,
Pentaphylli radix,

Papaveris erratici majoris C. B.
Quinquefolii majoris repentis
C. B.

Peruvianus cortex.

Petroleum Barbadenſe.

Petroſellini Macedonici ſemen,

Aprii Macedonici C. B.

Petroſellini vulgaris ſemen,

Aprii hortensis, ſeu petroſellini
vulgo C. B.

Pimpinellæ ſaxifragæ radix,

Pimpinellæ ſaxifragæ minoris
foliis ſanguiforbæ Raii ; tra-
goſellini alterius majoris
Tourn.
vel,

Pimpinellæ ſaxifragæ minoris
C. B. tragoſellini minoris
Tourn.

Piper Jamaicenſe.

Piper album,

Piper nigrum maturum decor-
tatum.

Piper longum,

Piper longum orientale C. B.
cattu-tirpali Hort. Malabar.

Piper nigrum,

Piper nigrum officinarum ;
molago-codi. Hort. Mala-
bar.

Pix arida.

Pix Burgundica.

Pix liquida.

Polii ſummitates,

Polii anguſtifolii Cretici C. B.
vel,

vel,
Polii maritimi erecti Monspe-
liaci C. B.

Pruna Gallica.

Pruna silvestria,

Pulegii folia,

Fructus pruni silvestris C. B.

Pulegii latifolii C. B. menthæ
aquaticæ, feu pulegii vul-
garis Tourn.

Pyrethri radix,

Pyrethri flore bellidis C. B.

R.

Raphani rusticani radix,

Raphani rusticani C. B. co-
chleariæ folio cubitali Tour.

Rhabarbarum,

Rhabarbarum verum officin.

Rosa Damascena,

Rosa purpurea C. B.

Rosa rubra,

Rosa rubra multiplex C. B.

Rorismarini flores,

Rorismarini hortensis angu-
stiore folio C. B.

Rubia tinctorum.

Rubi Idæi fructus,

Rubi Idæi spinosi C. B.

Rutæ folia,

Rutæ hortensis latifoliæ C. B.

S.

Sabinæ folia,

Sabinæ folio tamarisci Diosco-
ridis C. B.

Saccharum albissimum,

Saccharum bis purificatum.

Saccharum album crySTALLI-
num,

Saccharum purificatum crystal-
lizatum.

Saccharum rubrum,

Saccharum nondum purifica-
tum.

Sagapenum.

Sal ammoniacus.

Sal catharticus amarus.

Sal gemmæ.

Sal marinus.

Salviæ folia,

Salviæ majoris C. B.

Sambuci

14 MATERIA MEDICA.

Sambuci flores, baccæ,	Sambuci fructu in umbellâ nigro C. B.
Sanguis draconis.	
Santalum rubrum.	
Sapo durus,	Sapo durus ab Hispania.
Sapo mollis,	Sapo mollis communis nostrorum saponariorum.
Sarcocolla.	
Sarsaparillæ radix.	
Sassafras radix,	Arboris ex Floridâ ficulneo folio C. B.
Scammonium.	
Scillæ radix,	Scillæ radice albâ C. B. vel, Scillæ vulgaris radice rubrâ C. B.
	Ornithogali maritimi Tourn.
Scincorum ventres.	
Scordii folia,	Scordii C. B. chamædryos palustris canescentis Tourn.
Senæ folia,	Senæ Alexandrinæ, five foliis acutis C. B.
Serpentariæ Virginianæ radix.	
Seselis semen,	Ligustici, quod seseli officinarum C. B.
Sevum ovillum.	
Sinapis semen,	Sinapis rapi folio C. B.
Sperma ceti dictum.	
Spinæ cervinæ baccæ,	Rhamni cathartici C. B.
Spiritus vinosus rectificatus,	Spiritus distillatus ex vino, vel aliis liquoribus fermentatis, et ab aquâ immixtâ, atque odore fœtido, quantum fieri potest, depuratus.
-Spiritus vinosus tenuior,	Idem spiritus, cui immixta remanet aquæ pars æqua. Hujusmodi spiritus linguâ vernaculâ

naclâ vocamus *proof spirits* : e quibus optimus est, qui ex vino Gallico conficitur ; sed in usus communes adhiberi potest spiritus ex syrupo, qui separatur a saccharo, dum purificatur, et vulgo appellatur *melaſſes ſpirituſ*.

Spongia.

Stannum.

Stœchas,

Styrax calamita,

Stœchas purpurea C. B.

Refina ſtyracis folio mali cotoneæ C. B.

T.

Tamarindus,

Fruſtus ſiliquæ Arabicæ, quæ tamarindus, C. B.

Tanaceti folia,

Tanaceti vulgaris lutei C. B.

Tartarum,

Tartarum vini albi, vel rubri,

Tartari cryſtalli,

Tartarum purificatum.

Terebinthina Argentoratenſis.

Terebinthina Chia.

Terebinthina communis.

Terra Japonica.

Thlaſpis ſemen,

Thlaſpis arvenſis ſiliquis latis, vel,

Thlaſpis arvenſis vaccariæ incano folio majoris C. B.

Thus,

Thus vulgare.

Thymi citrati folia,

Serpylli, foliis citri odore C. B.

Tiliæ flores,

Tiliæ fœminæ folio majore C. B.

Tormentillæ radix,

Tormentillæ ſilveſtris C. B.

Tragacantha,

Gummi tragacanthæ C. B.
tragacanthæ Creticæ incanæ flore

16 MATERIA MEDICA.

flore parvo lineis purpureis
striato Tourn.

Trichomanis folia,

Trichomanis, five polytrichi
officinarum C. B.

Tritici farina, amyllum.

Tutia.

V.

Valerianæ filvestris radix,

Valerianæ filvestris majoris
montanæ C. B. valerianæ
filvestris majoris foliis an-
guftioribus Morifon. Plant.
umbellif.

Vinum album,

Vinum Hispanicum monta-
num.

Vinum Canarinum.

Vinum rubrum,

Vinum rubrum ab Oporto.

Viola,

Flos violæ martiæ purpureæ
flore simplici odoro C. B.

Vipera.

Vitriolum album.

Vitriolum cœruleum.

Vitriolum viride Anglicum.

Vitriolum viride Dantifca-
num.

Uvæ passæ,

Uvæ passæ majores.

Z.

Zedoaria,

Zedoaria longa C. B.

vel,

Zedoaria rotunda C. B.

Zingiber,

Zingiber C. B. *inschi* vel
inschi kua Hort. Malabar.

P R Æ-

PRÆPARATIONES SIMPLICIORES.

TERRESTRIMUM,

et similia, quæ aquâ non dissolvuntur, corporum
præparatio.

PRIMUM pulverentur hæc corpora in mortario, deinde
lævigentur in pulverem subtilissimum super marmore expolito
et duro cum paululâ aquâ, postea exsiccentur super lapidem
cretaceum, denique seponantur in loco tepido, vel saltem
probe sicco, per aliquot dies.

Hoc modo in pulverem redigenda sunt

Ærugo,

Antimonium,

Chelarum cancrorum apices,

Corallium,

Creta,

Lapis bezoar, qui inter lævigandum spiritu vinoso hu-
meſcetur,

Lapis calaminaris ab iis, qui aurichalcum conficiunt,
calcinatus,

Lapis hæmatites,

Margaritæ,

Oculi dicti cancrorum,

Ostreorum testæ a fordibus prius lotæ,

Ovorum tellæ, membranâ adhærente prius coquendo
ſeparatâ,

Succinum,

Tutia.

In antimonio, lapide calaminari, et tutiâ cura singularis
adhiberi debet, quo in pulverem quam maxime subtilem redi-
gantur.

18 PRÆPARATIONES

SEVI et AXUNGIAE

curatio.

IN frustula concisa leni igne liquentur, paululâ aquâ additâ; deinde colando a membranis separentur.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

MEL balneo liquefac, et spuma emergens auferatur.

SCILLÆ COCTIO.

SCILLAM, cortice exteriori detracto, parteque duriori, cui radiculæ adhærent, abjectâ, farinâ tritici subactâ involve, et in clibano coque, donec farina probe ficcata sit, et scilla sit undique tenera.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

SCILLAM, ablato externo cortice, transversim in taleolas tenues seca, et lenissimo calore exsicca.

RHABARBARI et NUCIS MOSCHATÆ
torrefactio.

TORREANTUR leni calore, donec reddantur facile friabiles.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

SPONGIAM ure vase clauso, donec nigrescat, et friabilis reddatur.

CORNU CERVI CALCINATIO.

CORNU cervini frusta urantur in furno figulorum, donec penitus albescant; deinde redigantur in pulverem eodem modo, quo cætera corpora terrestria.

PULPARUM

P U L P A R U M E X T R A C T I O.

FRUCTUS pulpofi, fi immaturi fint, vel maturi et ficci, coquantur paululâ aquâ, ut mollescant; deinde pulpam per cribrum setaceum exprime; postea in vase fictili coque lento igne crebro agitans, ne aduratur, donec aquosa humiditas evanuerit.

Item casie fistularis pulpa ex arundine contusâ excoquenda est, deinde aquam evaporando ad idoneam spissitudinem reducenda.

Fructuum maturorum et recentium pulpæ per cribrum exprimantur, nullâ coctione præmissâ.

S T Y R A C I S C O L A T I O.

STYRACEM calamiten coque in aquâ, donec mollescat; deinde prelo exprimatur inter laminas ferreas tepefactas, et styrax purificatus ab aquâ separetur.

O P I U M P U R I F I C A T U M,
vel

E X T R A C T U M T H E B A I C U M.

R Opii in frustula concisi P. libram unam; dissolve in pulpam in aquæ bullientis mensurâ libræ unius, caute evitans empyreuma; et, dum adhuc calet, forti expressione per pannum linteum fæces separentur; denique leni calore reducatur opium colatum ad pristinam crassitudinem.

O P I U M paululâ aquâ ita emollitum per colum transit integrum, solis fæcibus relictis; sin autem multâ aquâ dissolvatur, pars resinosa a gummosâ separabitur.

E O D E M modo purificantur reliqua gummi, ammoniacum, asa foetida, galbanum, et alia. Sed major aquæ copia sine damno adhiberi potest. Si resinosa pars subsidat, eximatur, et circa finem inspissationis denuo adjiciatur, ut cum reliquis gummi partibus in unam massam coeat.

20 PRÆPARATIONES, &c.

GUMMI quodvis facile liquefcens, quale est galbanum, etiam purificari potest immittendo in veficam bubulam, tenendoque in aquâ bulliente, donec fatis molle fiat, ut prelo a fordibus exprimatur.

MILLEPEDARUM PRÆPARATIO.

MILLEPEDÆ panno cannabino rariori incluſæ ſuſ-
pendantur in vafe clauſo ſuper ſpiritum vini calefactum, ut a
vapore necatæ friabiles reddantur.

CONSERVÆ

C O N S E R V Æ.

C O N S E R V Æ

FOLIORUM Absinthii maritimi,
 Cochleariæ hortensis,
 Lujulæ,
 Rutæ;

FLORUM Caryophyllorum rubrorum,
 Lavendulæ,
 Malvæ,
 Rorismarini,
 Rosarum rubrarum;

FLAVEDINIS exterioris Corticum aurantiorum.

FOLIA ex stipitibus, et flores ex pedunculis decerpe, flavedinem exteriorem corticum aurantiorum radulâ abrade; tum singula pistillo ligneo contunde in mortario marmoreo, primum per se, deinde cum sacchari albissimi triplo pondere, donec optime misceantur.

CONSERVA FRUCTUS CYNOSBATI.

℞ Pulpæ fructûs cynosbati maturi ꝑ. libram unam,
 Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. uncias viginti.
 MISCEANTUR, ut fiat conserva.

CONSERVA PRUNORUM SILVESTRIUM.

PRUNA in aquam immissa super ignem impone, ut mollescant, cautione adhibitâ, ne rumpantur; dein, exemptis ex aquâ prunis, pulpam exprime, et triplo pondere sacchari misce.

CONDITA.

C O N D I T A.

R A D I X E R Y N G I I C O N D I T A.

R A D I C E S coque, donec cortex facile auferri possit ; tum, eo ablato, per medium scindantur radices, et, medullâ exemptâ, ter quaterve affusâ aquâ frigidâ abluantur : deinde in singulas radicum libras accipe sacchari albissimi libras duas ; quod aquâ liquatum igni impone, et cum primum bullire incipit, injice radices, et coque, donec tenerescant.

E O D E M modo condiuntur angelicæ caules.

C O R T E X A U R A N T I O R U M C O N D I T U S.

C O R T I C E S aurantiorum Hispalensium recentes in aquâ sæpius mutatâ macera, ut amaritudinem dimittant ; tum coque cum saccharo liquato, donec teneri et pellucidi fiant.

E O D E M modo condiuntur limonum cortices.

S U C C I.

S U C C I.

S U C C I S C O R B U T I C I.

℞ Succi Cochleariæ hortensis ℥. libras duas,
 Becabungæ,
 Nasturtii aquatici, singulorum ℥. libram unam,
 Aurantiorum Hispalensium ℥. uncias viginti.

MISCE, et, postquam fæces subsederint, effunde, vel
 cola.

R O B B A C C A R U M S A M B U C I.

SUCCUS baccarum sambuci defæcatus inspissetur leni
 igne.

E L A T E R I U M.

CUCUMERES agrestes maturos scinde, et succum le-
 vissime expressum trajice per setaceum tenuissimum in vas vi-
 treatum; deinde sepone per aliquot horas, donec crassio-
 rem partem deposuerit. Pars tenuior supernatans effundatur vasis
 inclinatione, et, quod reliquum erit, filtrando separetur.
 Crassio-rem vero partem, quæ restat, panno linteo coopertam
 soli, vel leni alii calori expone, donec exaruerit.

O L E A

O L E A

per Expressionem.

O L E U M A M Y G D A L I N U M.

AMYGDALÆ, vel dulces vel amaræ, recentes terantur in mortario lapideo ; deinde prelo, sed non calefacto, exprimatur oleum.

EODEM modo exprimendum est oleum ex seminibus lini, et sinapis.

EXTRACTA

E X T R A C T A

et

R E S I N Æ.

E X T R A C T A.

R A D I C U M Enulæ campanæ,
Gentianæ,
Hellebori nigri ;

F O L I O R U M Rutæ,
Sabinæ.

I N aquâ coque, exprimendo cola, et sepone, ut fæces sub-
fidant ; deinde in crassitudinem pilularum decoque, circa finem
caute evitato empyreumate.

E X T R A C T U M G L Y C Y R R H I Z Æ.

G L Y C Y R R H I Z A M recentem in aquâ leviter coque,
aquam exprimendo cola, et postquam fæces subsederint,
decoque, donèc digitis non cohærescat, circa finem caute evi-
tato empyreumate.

E X T R A C T U M L I G N I T I N C T I L I S
C A M P E C H E N S I S.

R Scobis ligni tinctilis Campechensis ꝑ. libram unam.

C O Q U E quater, vel sæpius, in aquæ congio uno ad dimi-
dium ; deinde liquores simul mixti et colati in justam crassitu-
dinem decoquantur.

D E X T R A C T U M

E X T R A C T U M
C O R T I C I S P E R U V I A N I,
Molle et Durum.

℞ Corticis Peruviani ꝑ. libram unam,
Aquæ m. libras decem vel duodecim.

C O Q U E per unam aut alteram horam, et liquorem effunde, qui tunc ruber erit et pellucebit; cum friget verò, flavescet, et turbidus fiet; eâdem aquæ mensurâ iterum affusâ, denuo coque, ut prius, coctionem repetens donec liquor frige factus maneat limpidus: deinde liquores hi omnes mixti et colati vaporent ad justam crassitudinem super ignem lenissimum, caute evitato empyreumate.

H o c extractum sub duplici formâ præparandum est; molliori ad pilulas formandas aptâ, et duriori, quæ in pulverem teri possit.

E X T R A C T U M L I G N I G U A I A C I,
Molle et Durum.

℞ Ligni Guaiaci rasi ꝑ. libram unam.

C O Q U E quater, vel sæpius, in aquæ congio uno ad dimidium; liquores colati coquendo inspissentur; cum vero aquea humiditas fere tota exhalaverit, addendum est paululum spiritus vinosi rectificati, quo reducatur extractum in uniformem et tenacem massam,

H o c etiam extractum sub duplici forma, molliori, et duriori, præparandum est.

E X T R A C T U M J A L A P I I.

R A D I C I jalapii in pulverem redactæ affunde spiritum vinosum rectificatum, debitoque calore extrahatur tinctura;
et

et residuum aliquoties in aquâ coque : spiritum ex tincturâ priori colatâ abstrahe, donec spissari incipiat ; item aquas colatas coque ad similem crassitudinem ; deinde extracta misce, et leni igne, in spissitudinem pilularum redige.

E X T R A C T U M C A T H A R T I C U M.

℞ Aloës Socotorinæ ꝑ uncias duas,
Medullæ colocynthidis ꝑ. drachmas sex,
Scammonii,
Semenum cardamomi minoris decorticatorum, singulorum
ꝑ. unciam dimidiam.
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris ꝑ. libram unam.

COLOCYNTHIDI minutim incisæ, feminibusque contusis affuso spiritu vinoso, leni calore per quatrimum macera ; tincturæ expressæ adde aloën et scammonium separatim in pulverem redacta ; his solutis, spiritum abstrahe, et massam redige in pilularum crassitudinem.

G U M M I et R E S I N A
A L O Ë S.

℞ Aloës Socotorinæ ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Aquæ ꝑ. libras duas.

COQUE, donec aloë, quantum fieri potest, soluta fuerit, et sepone per noctem ; refina præcipitabitur ad fundum vasis ; liquor supernatans, si opus colatus, admoto igne vaporando consumatur, ut relinquatur gummi.

N O T A.

OMNIA extracta aquosa paululo spiritu vini irrorentur, ne situm contrahant.

S A L E S,
et
S P I R I T U S S A L I N I.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM DEPURATUM,
five
S A L V I T R I O L I.

VITRIOLUM album aquâ coquatur, liquor colando per chartam purificetur, deinde post idoneam exhalationem seponatur in loco frigido, ut vitriolum in crystallos concreascit.

EODEM modo purificantur sal ammoniacus, et nitrum.

A L U M E N U S T U M.

ALUMEN in vase fictili vel ferreo calcinetur, quamdiu effervesceat ac tumet.

V I T R I O L U M C A L C I N A T U M.

VITRIOLUM viride Anglicum in vase fictili igne aperto calcinetur, donec humiditatem omnem exhalaverit; deinde fracto vase eximatur, et fervetur ad usum in vase bene clauso. Vitriolum optime calcinatur, si in fundo, et ad latera vasis rubescat.

S A L A B S I N T H I I.

ABSINTHII cremati cinis in ollâ ferreâ, vel quovis vase commodo, igne supposito, bene incandescat per aliquot horas; move subinde, ut reliquum olei exuratur; tum in aquâ coquatur, et aqua per chartam colata evaporetur, ut sal ficcus remaneat, qui reponatur in vase optime clauso.

EODEM

EODEM modo paratur sal alkalinus fixus ex aliis vegetabilibus, unde hic sal educi potest.

S A L T A R T A R I.

TARTARUM cujuscunque speciei, vel chartâ emporeticâ madidâ involutum, vel vase idoneo inclusum, igni committatur, ut oleum omne exuratur; deinde coquendo in aquâ sal elicitur, ut prius.

L I X I V I U M T A R T A R I.

TARTARUM ad albitudinem calcinatum reponatur in loco humido, ut liquecat.

T A R T A R U M S O L U B I L E.

℞ Salis cujuscvis alkalini fixi ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
Aquæ congium unum.

SALI in aquâ bulliente soluto injice gradatim crystallos tartari, quamdiu effervescentiam excitant; quæ fere cessat, injecto crystalloꝝ tartari pondere unciarum quindecim: deinde liquorem per chartam cola, et post idoneam exhalationem sepone, ut crystallos formentur; vel aquam penitus excoque, ut massa salina relinquatur.

L I X I V I U M S A P O N A R I U M.

℞ Cinerum Russiensium,
Calcis vivæ, pondera æqualia.

CALCI et cineribus aquam instilla, donec calx extincta sit; tum, aquâ largius affusâ, bene peragita, ut cinerum falsedo liquecat; deinde quiescere permitte, et liquorem, si opus sit, per chartam colatum in aliud vas transfunde. Hujus liquoris mensura libralis uncias sedecim pendere oportet. Si ponderosior sit; quot drachmis hoc pondus excedat, totidem

℞. fescunciæ aquæ puræ in singulas mensuras librales addendæ sunt : sin vero fit levior, liquor decoquendus est, donec totidem fescunciæ sint consumptæ ; vel calci cineribusque recentibus denuo affundendus.

S A P O A M Y G D A L I N U S.

℞ Olei amygdalarum recens expressi quantum libuerit,
Lixivii saponarii jam dicti triplicem mensuram.

DIGERANTUR simul per horas aliquot tanto calore, quo parum, aut vix ebulliant, et intra paucas horas coibunt ; deinde liquor aliquantulum coctus pellucidior et mucilaginosus fiet, qui gelatinæ instar frige factus concrescet ; tum salem marinum injice, dum liquor ebulliens non amplius sit mucilaginosus, et coctio continuetur, donec, guttis liquoris in tegulam demissis, aquam a sapone coagulato prompte secedere compertum sit ; postea remove ignem, et sapo gradatim supernabit, qui, antequam frigescat, auferri, et in formam ligneam, cui pannus sit pro fundo, immitti debet : tandem exemptus seponatur, ut justam crassitiem acquirat.

C A U S T I C U M C O M M U N E

fortius.

LIXIVIUM saponarium supra dictum coque ad partem quartam ; deinde calcem vivam, quæ in pulverem trita, cribrata, et vase vitreo subere obturato asservata fuerit ad plures menses, huic lixivio, dum adhuc ebullit, insperge, donec omnem liquorem absorpserit, ut fiat pasta, quæ vase optime clauso fervari debet.

C A U S T I C U M C O M M U N E

mitius.

℞ Saponis mollis,
Calcis vivæ recentis, pondera æqualia.
U s u s tempore probe misceantur.

A C E T U M

et SPIRITUS SALINI. 31

ACETUM DISTILLATUM,

vel

SPIRITUS ACETI.

ACETUM distillatur leni calore, quamdiu guttæ cadunt ab empyreumate puræ.

Si aliqua pars spiritûs primum prodeuntis abjiciatur, spiritus affervatus fortior erit.

SAL DIURETICUS.

℞ Salis cujuscunque alkalini fixi ℞. libram unam.

COQUATUR lenissimo igne in aceti distillati quadruplo, vel quintuplo; fermentatione cessante, plus aceti distillati diversis vicibus adjiciatur, donec, priore aceto fere vaporando absumpto, novum acetum additum nullam inoveat fermentationem; quod fiet consumpto aceti distillati quasi pondere librarum viginti: postea exhala ad spissitudinem. Relinquetur sal impurus, qui leni igne aliquantisper, sed non nimis diu, liquefiat; deinde aquâ solvatur, et per chartam coletur. Si liquefactio rite peracta sit, liquor colatus limpidus erit et aquei coloris, sin aliter coloris fusci. Denique lenissimo igne vaporet hic liquor ex vase vitreo minime profundo, sale, dum arefcit, subinde moto, ut citius ad siccitatem perducatur.

Salem albissimum esse oportet, totumque tum aquâ, tum spiritu vinoso dissolvi, nullis fæcibus relictis. Si sal, etiamsi albus sit, in spiritu vinoso fæces aliquas deposuerit; eo spiritu solutus per chartam colandus est, iterumque exsiccandus.

SPIRITUS,

S P I R I T U S V I T R I O L I

tenuis et fortis,

atque

C O L C O T H A R.

VITRIOLUM calcinatum distilla in vasis terreis igne reverberii per triduum. Liquore stillatio retortæ vitreæ indito, et calore arenæ distillato, ascendet spiritus tenuis; et in retortâ remanebit spiritus fortis, qui vulgo oleum vitrioli, quamvis improprie, dicitur.

Quod restat in vasis terreis post primam distillationem, vocatur colcothar vitrioli.

S P I R I T U S S A L I S M A R I N I

Glauberi.

℞ Salis marini,
Spiritus vitrioli fortis, singulorum ꝑ. libras duas,
Aquæ M. libram unam.

SALI adde gradatim spiritum vitrioli aquâ prius mixtum; tum distillatio fiat primum leni igne, deinde fortiori.

S P I R I T U S N I T R I

Glauberi.

℞ Nitri ꝑ. libras tres,
Spiritus vitrioli fortis ꝑ. libram unam.

CAUTE et gradatim misceantur; postea fiat distillatio igne primum leni, deinde fortiori.

A Q U A F O R T I S.

℞ Nitri,
Vitrioli Anglici non calcinati, singulorum ꝑ. libras tres,
Vitrioli ejusdem calcinati ꝑ. sesquilibram.

PROBE misce, et distilla igne fortissimo, quamdiu vapor ruber exit.

A Q U A

et SPIRITUS SALINI. 33

AQUA FORTIS COMPOSITA.

℞ Aquæ fortis ꝑ. uncias sedecim,
Salis marini ꝑ. drachmam unam.

DISTILLA ad ficcitatem.

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM.

℞ Vitrioli viridis Anglici ꝑ. uncias octo,
Aquæ m. libras quatuor.

VITRIOLO aquâ bulliente soluto injice salem tartari,
vel alium alkalinum fixum, donec omnis effervescencia cesset ;
quod fere fit, injecto salis pondere unciarum quinque :
deinde per chartam cola, et post idoneam exhalationem se-
pone, ut crysalli formentur.

SAL CATHARTICUS
Glauberi.

RESIDUUM post distillationem spiritûs salis Glau-
beri solve aquâ calidâ, per chartam cola, et salem crysalliza.

NITRUM VITRIOLATUM.

RESIDUUM post distillationem spiritûs nitri Glau-
beri solve aquâ calidâ, per chartam cola, et salem cry-
salliza.

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI
coagulatus.

SPIRITUI salis marini Glauberi instilla lixivium salis
cujusvis alkalini fixi, donec omnis effervescencia cesset ;
deinde mixtura vaporet ad ficcitatem.

E

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI DULCIS.

℞ Spiritus vitrioli fortis, olei dicti, ꝑ. libram unam,
 Spiritus vini rectificati ꝑ. libram unam.

C A U T E et paulatim misceantur, lenissimoque igne distillentur, donec spuma nigra incipiat se attollere : tum statim amoveantur omnia ab igne, ne hæc spuma in recipiens transeat, omnemque laborem reddat irritum.

SPIRITUS NITRI DULCIS.

℞ Spiritus vini rectificati ꝑ. libras duas,
 Spiritus nitri Glauberi ꝑ. libram dimidiam.

M I S C E infundendo nitri spiritum alteri, et distilla leni calore, quamdiu, quod prodit, fermentationem cum sale lixivioso non suscitatur.

SPIRITUS SULPHURIS

per campanam.

INCENDATUR sulphur sub vase vitreo ad hunc usum accommodato, quod campana appellatur, et spiritus acidus distillet in vas vitreum subiectum.

SPIRITUS, SAL, et OLEUM
S U C C I N I.

SUCCINUM distilletur igne arenæ gradatim aucto : ascendent spiritus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinatus.

O L E U M iterum per se distillando dividetur in oleum tenuius, quod ascendet ; et in partem crassiorem remanentem, Balsamum succini dictam.

Sal coquendus est in spiritu proprio, vel in aquâ, et seponeadus ad crystallizandum : ita ab oleo adhærente mundabitur. Et quo sæpius hoc fit, eo purior erit.

SPIRITUS,

et SPIRITUS SALINI. 35

SPIRITUS, SAL, et OLEUM CORNU CERVI.

EX cornu cervini fragmentis fiat distillatio, igne gradatim ad summum fere aucto : ascendent spiritus, sal, et oleum.

SI, oleo separato, spiritus et sal simul mixti iterum lenissimo calore distillentur, ambo puriores ascendent. Si hoc caute aliquoties repetatur, sal fiet albissimus, et spiritus instar aquæ limpidus, gratique odoris.

Sal a spiritu separatus, et sublimatus primum ex æquali pondere cretæ purissimæ, deinde ex paululo spiritu vini rectificati, citius fit purus.

CORNU cervi calcinatum plerumque conficitur urendo cornua post hanc distillationem relicta.

EODEM modo spiritus, sal, et oleum extrahi possunt ex partibus quibuscvis quorumcunque animalium.

SPIRITUS, SAL, et OLEUM FULIGINIS.

EX ligni fuligine distillatio fiat, ut ex cornu cervi : majore autem labore opus est, ut spiritus et sal reddantur puri.

SAL VOLATILIS SALIS AMMONIACI.

℞ Cretæ purissimæ p. libras duas,
Salis ammoniaci p. libram unam.

SUBLIMA ex retortâ igne forti.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI.

℞ Salis alicujus alkalini fixi p. sesquilibram,
Salis ammoniaci p. libram unam,

E 2

Aquæ

Aquæ m. libras quatuor.

DISTILLA leni igne mensuram librarum duarum.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI
dulcis.

℞ Salis alicujus alkalini fixi p. libram dimidiam,
Salis ammoniaci p. uncias quatuor,
Spiritus vini tenuioris m. libras tres.

DISTILLA leni igne mensuram fœsquilibræ.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS
foetidus.

℞ Salis cujusvis alkalini fixi p. fœsquilibram,
Salis ammoniaci p. libram unam,
Asæ foetidæ p. uncias quatuor,
Spiritus vini tenuioris m. libras sex.

MISCEANTUR, et leni calore distilletur mensura librarum quinque.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS
aromaticus.

℞ Essentiæ limonum,
Olei nucis moschatæ chemici, singulorum p. drachmas duas,
Olei caryophyllorum aromaticorum chemici p. drachmam dimidiam,
Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis m. libras duas,
DISTILLA lenissimo igne.

O L E A C H E M I C A .

O L E A E S S E N T I A L I A
V E G E T A B I L I U M .

HÆC olea educuntur distillatione ex alembico cum vase frigidario satis amplo. Ad præcavendum autem empyreuma, materiæ addenda est aqua, in quâ etiam maceranda est ante distillationem. Oleum unâ cum aquâ egreditur, et vel innatat, vel fundum petit, prout levius vel ponderosius est.

Hoc modo educuntur olea

EX RADICE Sassafras ;

EX LIGNO Rhodio ;

EX FOLIIS Absinthii,
Majoranæ,
Menthæ piperitidis,
vulgaris,
Origani,
Pulegii,
Rorismarini,
Rutæ,
Sabinæ,
Salviæ,
Thymi ;

EX FLORIBUS Chamæmeli,
Lavendulæ ;

EX CORTICIBUS Aurantiorum Hispalensium,
Limonum ;

EX SEMINIBUS Anethi,
Anisi,
Carui,
Cymini,

Dauci,

Dauci,
Fœniculi,
Petroselinii vulgaris ;

E BACCIS juniperi ;

EX AROMATIBUS,

Caryophyllis aromaticis,
Cinnamomo,
Maci,
Nuce moschatâ,
Pipere.

OLEUM LATERITIUM.

LATERES candefactos oleo olivarum immerge, donec omne oleum imbiberint : tum exemptos confringe, ut in retortam immittantur ; et, igne arenæ gradatim aucto, prodibit oleum cum spiritu, qui separandus est.

OLEUM PETROLEI BARBADENSIS.

PETROLEUM Barbadense distilletur igne arenæ, et oleum cum spiritu ascendet.

O L E U M TEREBINTHINÆ.

TEREBINTHINA cum aquâ distilletur ex vesicâ cupreâ, ut olea vegetabilium essentialia.

Post distillationem remanet in vesicâ refina flava.

HOC oleum sæpe, quamvis improprie, spiritus terebinthinæ vocatur.

OLEUM

O L E U M T E R E B I N T H I N Æ

æthereum,

et

B A L S A M U M.

O L E U M terebinthinæ distilletur ex retortâ lenissimo igne, donec, quod restat, balsami crassitudinem acquisiverit.

B A L S A M U M terebinthinæ etiam distillari potest ex resinâ flavâ, unde, post oleum tenuius, quod separatim auferri debet, prodibit balsamum crassum, remanente in fundo retortæ resinâ nigrâ vel colophoniâ.

O L E U M C O P A I V Æ

compositum.

℞ Balsami copaivæ p. libras duas,

Gummi guaiaci p. uncias quatuor.

D I S T I L L A ex retortâ libram unam.

RESINOSA,

R E S I N O S A,
et
S U L P H U R E A.

F L O R E S B E N Z O I N I.

BENZOINUM in pulverem tritum ollæ figulinæ in arenâ locatæ immittatur, et leni calore flores sublimentur in conum chartaceum ollæ adaptatum.

VEL benzoinum retortæ immittatur, et leni igne flores in retortæ collum ascendent.

SI flavedine inquinati sint, terrâ cimoliâ albâ mixti denuo sublimentur.

F L O R E S S U L P H U R I S.

SUBLIMETUR sulphur ex vase idoneo, et flores, qui concreverunt, reducantur in pulverem molâ ligneâ, vel ligneo pistillo, in mortario marmoreo.

F L O R E S S U L P H U R I S L O T I.

FLORIBUS sulphuris affundatur aqua ad altitudinem quatuor digitorum supra flores, et coquantur aliquamdiu; deinde, effusâ hac aquâ, affundendo aquam frigidam penitus abluatur aqua prior; denique siccentur ad usum.

B A L S A M U M S U L P H U R I S
simplex.

FLORES sulphuris cum quadruplo pondere olei olivarum coquantur in ollâ leviter tectâ, donec coëant in balsami crassitudinem.

E O D E M

RESINOSA et SULPHUREA. 41

EODEM modo cum petroleo Barbadenſi fit baſamum ſulphuris Barbadenſe.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

FLORES ſulphuris cum triplo pondere calcis vivæ coquantur in aquâ ad ſolutionem ſulphuris, et liquor per chartam coletur ; deinde, ſpiritu vitrioli tenui addito, præcipitabitur pulvis, qui ſæpius affuſâ aquâ lavandus eſt, donec omnino inſipidus fiat.

AQUA SULPHURATA.

R Aquæ M. libras duas,
Sulphuris P. libram dimidiam.

SULPHURIS portio aliqua in cochleari ferreo incenſa ſuſpendatur ſuper aquam in vaſe clauſo ; et, fumo reſidente, idem toties repetatur, donec totum ſulphur ſit conſumptum.

F METALLICA.

M E T A L L I C A.

C H A L Y B I S R U B I G O

præparata.

LIMATURA chalybis aëri exposita humectetur sæpius aceto, vel aquâ, donec in rubiginem convertatur; deinde tere in mortario, et, affusâ aquâ, pulverem subtilissimum ablue: residuum vero, quod modico tritu in pulverem facile abluendum non redigitur, humectatum aëri diutius exponere; et denuo in mortario tritum ablue, ut prius. Pulvis ablutus ficcandus est, et asservandus.

C H A L Y B S cum S U L P H U R E

præparatus.

C H A L Y B S igne acerrimo excandefactus bacillo sulphuris admoveatur, ut lique scat, et guttatim in aquam suppositam decidat; deinde separetur a sulphure simul in aquam defluente, et redigatur in pulverem subtilissimum.

F L O R E S M A R T I A L E S.

R Colcotharis vitrioli viridis Anglici loti, vel limaturæ ferri
P. libram unam.

Salis ammoniaci P. libras duas.

M I X T A sublimentur ex retortâ, et, quod restat in fundo retortæ, cum floribus simul terendo misce, iterumque sublima, ut flores colorem pulchre flavescentem acquirant.

R E S I D U O tandem addere licet salis ammoniaci P. libram dimidiam, et sublimationem denuo instituere; idemque repetere, quamdiu flores bene colorati sunt.

L I X I V I U M M A R T I S.

R E S I D U U M post sublimationem florum martialium seponatur loco humido, et liquor defluens fervetur ad usum.

S A L

S A L M A R T I S.

℞ Olei vitrioli ꝑ. uncias octo,
Limaturæ ferri ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Aquæ m. libras duas.

M I S C E, et, cessante ebullitione, stet mixtura aliquamdiu super arenam calidam; deinde liquorem effunde, per chartam cola, et post idoneam exhalationem sepone, ut crysalli formentur.

C A U S T I C U M L U N A R E.

A R G E N T U M purum duplo circiter pondere aquæ fortis super arenam calidam solve; deinde, calore leniter aucto, solutio exsiccetur; postea in crucibulo liquefiat, ut in formas idoneas effundatur, caute evitato nimio igne, ne materia ultra modum crassescat.

S A C C H A R U M S A T U R N I.

C O Q U E cerussam in aceto distillato vase plumbeo, donec acetum saccharinam dulcedinem acquirat; deinde acetum per chartam cola, et post idoneam exhalationem sepone, ut crysalli formentur.

L A P I S M E D I C A M E N T O S U S.

℞ Aluminis,
Lithargyri,
Boli Armenæ, singulorum ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
Colcotharis vitrioli viridis ꝑ. uncias tres,
Aceti m. uncias quatuor.

M I S C E, et exsicca, donec indurescat.

S T A N N U M P U L V E R A T U M.

S T A N N U M liquefactum effundatur in pixidem ligneam, quâ celeriter succussâ reducetur pars stanni in pulverem : reliquum iterum liquefactum eodem modo tractetur, donec totum in pulverem redactum fuerit.

A R G E N T I V I V I

purificatio.

D I S T I L L A e retortâ ; deinde sordes aquâ falsâ, vel aceto ablue.

A U R U M M U S I V U M.

℞ Stanni p. libram unam,
 Florum sulphuris p. uncias septem,
 Salis ammoniaci,
 Argenti vivi purificati, singulorum p. libram dimidiam.

S T A N N O liquefacto adde argentum vivum ; postquam mixtura refrixerit, in pulverem redigatur, sulphuri salique ammoniaco bene misceatur, et sublimatio fiat s. a. in matracio : invenietur aurum musivum sub materiâ sublimatâ, cum sordibus quibusdam in fundo.

Æ T H I O P S M I N E R A L I S.

℞ Argenti vivi purificati,
 Florum sulphuris illotorum, pondera æqualia.

T E R A N T U R simul in mortario vitreo, vel lapideo, donec unitas facta sit.

C I N N A B A R I S F A C T I T I A.

℞ Argenti vivi purificati p. uncias viginti quinque,
 Sulphuris p. uncias septem.

S U L P H U R I

S U L P H U R I liquefacto adde argentum vivum, et, si mixtura flammam concipiat, extingatur vas tegendo; deinde in pulverem redigatur materia, et fiat sublimatio.

M E R C U R I U S A L K A L I Z A T U S.

℞ Argenti vivi purificati ꝑ. uncias tres,
Oculorum cancrorum præparatorum ꝑ. uncias quatuor.

T E R A N T U R simul in mortario vitreo vel lapideo, donec unitas facta sit.

M E R C U R I U S C O R R O S I V U S

sublimatus, vel albus.

℞ Argenti vivi purificati ꝑ. uncias quadraginta,
Salis marini ꝑ. uncias triginta tres,
Nitri ꝑ. uncias viginti octo,
Vitrioli calcinati ꝑ. uncias sexaginta sex.

A R G E N T U M vivum in vase ligneo vel lapideo unciam, aut amplius, Mercurii sublimati corrosivi jam confecti miscetur, dum in grana minuta fractum sit; deinde cum nitro teratur, postea cum sale marino, donec argentum vivum omnino apparere desinat; tum addatur vitriolum calcinatum, quocum mixtura non nimis diu conterenda est, ne argentum vivum iterum confluat: denique sublimatio fiat in matraccio vitreo, cui, si placet, capitellum aptes, ut spiritus, qui parvâ quantitate prodit, fervetur.

M E R C U R I U S D U L C I S

sublimatus.

℞ Mercurii corrosivi sublimati ꝑ. libram unam,
Argenti vivi purificati ꝑ. uncias novem.

M E R C U R I O sublimato trito adde argentum vivum in matraccio vitreo, et digerantur leni arenæ calore, vitro sæpe agitato, donec coquant; deinde aucto calore fiat sublimatio: materia

materia sublimata, abjectâ parte superiori acri, et globulis argenti vivi, siqui forte appareant, in pulverem redigatur, et iterum sublimetur; quæ sublimatio sexies repetenda est.

M E R C U R I U S C A L C I N A T U S.

A R G E N T U M vivum purificatum ponatur super ignem arenæ per plures menses in vase vitreo latum fundum habente, parvumque foramen aëri patens, donec in pulverem rubrum calcinetur.

M E R C U R I U S P R Æ C I P I T A T U S
albus.

℞ Salis ammoniaci,

Mercurii corrosivi sublimati, pondera æqualia.

S O L V E simul in aquâ, per chartam cola, et solutione aliqujus salis alkalini fixi præcipita; pulverem præcipitatum ablue ad perfectam dulcedinem.

M E R C U R I U S C O R R O S I V U S
ruber.

℞ Argenti vivi purificati,

Aquæ fortis compositæ, pondera æqualia.

M I X T A in vase lati fundi incalescant igne arenæ, donec omnem humiditatem exhalaverint, et massa rubicundum colorem acquisiverit.

M E R C U R I U S C O R A L L I N U S.

M E R C U R I O præcipitato rubro affunde triplum circiter pondus spiritûs vinosi rectificati, et digere leni calore per duos vel tres dies, vas sæpe succutiens; deinde spiritum accende, assidue pulverem agitans, donec spiritus totus deflagaverit.

T U R P E T H U M

M E R C U R I U S E M E T I C U S

flavus.

ARGENTO vivo purificato affunde in vase vitreo duplum pondus spiritûs vitrioli fortis ; gradatim incalescat liquor, et deinde ebulliat, donec exhaletur omnis humiditas ; in fundo remanebit massa alba, quæ, aquâ calidâ affusâ, statim flavescet, et in pulverem fatiscet : teratur diligenter cum hac aquâ in mortario vitreo ; et postquam pulvis subsederit, aquam effunde, et, recenti aquâ aliquoties affusâ, abluatur ad perfectam dulcedinem.

S U L P H U R A N T I M O N I I

præcipitatum.

℞ Antimonii p. uncias sedecim,

Tartari p. libram unam,

Nitri p. libram dimidiam.

SEPARATIM in pulverem redigantur, et bene misceantur ; sensim immittatur mixtura in crucibulum candens, et liquetur forti igne ; deinde effundatur in conum fusorium, et pars metallica, antimonii regulus vulgo dicta, fundum petet, scoriis supernatantibus. Scorias aquâ solve, liquorem per chartam cola ; deinde instillando spiritum salis marini sulphur præcipita, et postea a salibus aquâ abluere.

C R O C U S A N T I M O N I I.

℞ Antimonii,

Nitri, pondera æqualia.

SEPARATIM terantur in pulverem, et probe misceantur ; deinde gradatim injiciatur mixtura in crucibulum candens, ut liquetur ; materia effusa separetur a scoriis : varius erit coloris ; eoque magis flavescet, quo diutius in igne liquata fuerit.

C R O C U S

C R O C U S A N T I M O N I I

lotus.

CROCUM in pulverem subtilissimum redactum aquâ coque ; quâ abjectâ, denuo aquâ calidâ aliquoties ablue, donec omnino dulcescat.

T A R T A R U M E M E T I C U M.

℞ Croci antimonii loti,
Cryſtallorum tartari, ſingulorum ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
Aquæ M. libras tres.

CoQUE per horam dimidiam ; deinde cola per chartam, et rite evaporatum ſepone, quo cryſtalli formentur.

C A L X A N T I M O N I I.

ANTIMONIUM in pulverem redactum nitri triplo ponderi probe miſceatur, et gradatim in crucibulum leviter candens immittatur ; deinde removeatur mixtura ab igne, et poſtea aquâ abluatur, tum a ſale adhærente, tum a parte craſſiori minus perfecte calcinatâ.

C A U S T I C U M A N T I M O N I A L E.

℞ Antimonii ꝑ. libram unam,
Mercurii corroſivi ſublimati ꝑ. libras duas.

SEPARATIM in pulverem redigantur, probe miſceantur, et fiat diſtillatio ex retortâ, cujus collum amplum ſit, leni igne arenæ ; quod in collum retortæ aſcendit, aëri exponendo in liquorem reſolvatur.

C I N N A B A R I S A N T I M O N I I.

QUOD reſtat in fundo retortæ poſt conſectum cauſticum, ſublimetur in matraccio loricato igne aperto.

AQUÆ

A Q U Æ

stillatitiæ simplices.

A Q U A A L E X E T E R I A
simplex.

℞ Foliorum menthæ vulgaris ꝑ. sesquilibram,
Foliorum absinthii maritimi,
angelicæ, singulorum ꝑ. libram unam,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A congios tres.

A Q U A S E M I N U M A N E T H I.

℞ Seminum anethi ꝑ. libram unam,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A congium unum.

A Q U A C O R T I C U M A U R A N T I O R U M
simplex.

℞ Flavedinis exterioris corticum aurantiorum Hispalensium ꝑ.
uncias quatuor,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A congium unum.

A Q U A C A S T O R E I.

℞ Castorei Ruffiensis ꝑ. unciam unam,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A m. libras duas.

G

A Q U A

A Q U A C I N N A M O M I
simplex.

℞ Cinnamomi p. libram unam,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A congium unum.

A Q U A F O E N I C U L I.

℞ Foliorum fœniculi vulgaris p. libram unam,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A congium unum.

A Q U A M E N T H Æ P I P E R I T I D I S
simplex.

℞ Foliorum menthæ piperitidis p. sesquilibram,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A congium unum.

A Q U A M E N T H Æ V U L G A R I S
simplex.

℞ Foliorum menthæ vulgaris p. libram unam,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A congium unum.

A Q U A P I P E R I S J A M A I C E N S I S.

℞ Piperis Jamaicensis p. libram dimidiam,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.
D I S T I L L A congium unum.

A Q U A P U L E G I I

simplex.

℞ Foliorum pulegii ꝑ. libram unam,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.

D I S T I L L A congium unum.

A Q U A R O S A R U M D A M A S C E N A R U M.

℞ Rosarum Damascenarum recentium ꝑ. libras sex,
Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.

D I S T I L L A congium unum.

N O T A.

OMNIBUS his aquis, quo melius conserventur, post distillationem addi potest spiritûs vinosi tenuioris pars circiter vicesima.

TUM hæc, tum etiam spirituosæ, quæ proxime sequuntur, aquæ iisdem fere vasis, ac olea essentialia prius descripta, distillari solent.

Herbæ autem distillandæ, si sint virentes primæque bonitatis, pondere singulis præscripto debent adhiberi: quod tamen variandum erit artificis iudicio; si sub cœlo minus tempestivo viribus imbecilliores proveniant herbæ; si recentium forte inopiâ aridas substitui necesse sit, quarum aliæ aliis diutius atque validius odores suos retinent.

A Q U Æ

stillatitiæ spirituosæ,

et

S P I R I T U S.

A Q U A A L E X E T E R I A

spirituosa.

℞ Foliorum menthæ vulgaris,
 angelicæ, singulorum ꝑ. fefquilibram,
 Foliorum absinthii maritimi ꝑ. libram unam,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris congios tres,
 Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congios tres, deinde adde aceti congiûm dimidium.

A Q U A S E M I N U M A N I S I

composita.

℞ Seminum anisi,
 angelicæ, singulorum ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris congiûm unum,
 Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiûm unum.

A Q U A C O R T I C U M A U R A N T I O R U M

spirituosa.

℞ Flavedinis exterioris corticum aurantiorum ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris congiûm unum,
 Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiûm unum,

A Q U A

AQUÆ SPIRITUOSÆ, &c. 53

AQUA SEMINUM CARDAMOMI,

- ℞ Seminum cardamomi minoris p. uncias quatuor,
Spiritus vini tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

AQUA SEMINUM CARUI.

- ℞ Seminum carui p. libram dimidiam,
Spiritus vini tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

AQUA CINNAMOMI

spirituosa.

- ℞ Cinnamomi p. libram unam,
Spiritus vini tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

AQUA JUNIPERI

composita.

- ℞ Baccarum juniperi p. libram unam,
Seminum carui,
 fœniculi dulcis, singulorum p. sexcunciam,
Spiritus vini tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

AQUA

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS

spirituosa

℞ Foliorum menthæ piperitidis ꝑ. sesquilibram,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

AQUA MENTHÆ VULGARIS

spirituosa.

℞ Foliorum menthæ vulgaris ꝑ. libram unam,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

AQUA NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

℞ Nucis moschatæ ꝑ. uncias duas,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

AQUA PULEGII

spirituosa.

℞ Foliorum pulegii ꝑ. libram unam,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris congiū unum,
Aquæ q. f. ad evitandum empyreuma.

DISTILLA congiū unum.

AQUA

AQUA RAPHANI

composita.

- ℞ Foliorum cochleariæ hortensis ℞. libras quatuor,
 Radicis raphani rusticani,
 Flavedinis exterioris corticum aurantiorum, singulorum ℞.
 libras duas,
 Nucis moschatæ ℞. uncias novem,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris congios duos,
 Aquæ q. s. ad evitandum empyreuma.
 DISTILLA congios duos.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ

simplex.

- ℞ Florum recentium lavendulæ ℞. sesquilibram,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris congiunum unum.
 DISTILLA balnei calore ℞. libras quinque.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI.

- ℞ Summitatum rorismarini recentium. ℞. sesquilibram,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris congiunum unum.
 DISTILLA balnei calore ℞. libras quinque.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ

compositus.

- ℞ Spiritûs lavendulæ simplicis ℞. libras tres,
 Spiritûs rorismarini ℞. libram unam,
 Cinnamomi,
 Nucis moschatæ, singulorum ℞. unciam dimidiam,
 Santali rubri ℞. drachmas tres.
 DIGERE, et cola.

DECOCTA

DECOCTA et INFUSA.

DECOCTUM ALBUM.

℞ Cornu cervini calcinati, et præparati ꝑ. uncias duas,
Gummi Arabici ꝑ. drachmas duas,
Aquæ m. libras tres.

COQUE ad libras duas, et cola.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE pro clystere.

℞ Foliorum ficcatorum malvæ ꝑ. unciam unam,
Florum chamæmeli ficcatorum,
Seminum fœniculi dulcis, singulorum ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ m. libram unam.

COQUE, et cola.

DECOCTUM PECTORALE.

℞ Hordei distichi,
Uvarum passarum, granis exemptis,
Caricarum, singulorum ꝑ. uncias duas,
Glycyrrhizæ ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ puræ m. libras quatuor.

AQUAM cum hordeo primum coque, dein uvas adde,
tum demum reliqua circa finem coctionis; quæ continuetur
tamdiu, dum superfit liquoris colati mensura duarum tantum
librarum.

AQUA HORDEATA.

℞ Hordei perlati ꝑ. uncias duas,
Aquæ puræ m. libras quatuor.

HORDEUM

DECOCTA et INFUSA. 57

HORDEUM primo a farinâ adhærente bene lavetur aquâ frigidâ ; deinde affusâ aquæ librâ circiter dimidiâ aliquantulum coquatur ; hâc autem aquâ, quæ colorabitur, abjectâ, hordeum aquæ præscriptæ bullienti adde, et coque ad partes dimidias.

FOTUS COMMUNIS.

℞ Foliorum abrotani ficcatorum,
abſinthii maritimi ficcatorum,
Florum chamæmeli ficcatorum, singulorum ꝑ. unciam
unam,
Foliorum lauri ficcatorum ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ m. libras sex.
LEVITER coque, et cola.

JUS VIPERINUM.

℞ Viperam mediocris magnitudinis,
Aquæ m. libras duas.

COQUE ad mēsuram circiter ſesquilibræ ; remove ab igne, et cum perfrixerit, ſi vipera recens ſit, aufer pinguedinem concretam.

Deinde pullum gallinaceum mediocris magnitudinis exenteratum, cute, adipeque omni detracto, ſed indiviſum in hoc jus adhuc frigidum immitte ; igni impone, ut ebulliat ; deinde remove ab igne, exime pullum, et ſtatim carnem ejus in fruſtula divide ; carnes diviſas iterum liquori redde, et igni admove ; denique, cum primum ebullire incipit, effundatur, ſpumâ ſupernatante caute prius ablatâ.

MUCILAGO SEMINUM CYDONIORUM.

℞ Seminum cydoniorum ꝑ. drachmam unam,
Aquæ puræ m. uncias ſex.

H

Coque

58 D E C O C T A et I N F U S A.

C O Q U E leni igne, donec aqua fere instar albuminis ovi lentescat; tum trajice per pannum linteum.

S E R U M A L U M I N O S U M.

℞ Lactis vaccini ℥. libram unam,
Aluminis in pulverem redacti ꝑ. drachmas duas.

C O Q U E, ut fiat serum bene a coagulo separandum.

S E R U M S C O R B U T I C U M.

℞ Lactis vaccini ℥. libram unam,
Succorum scorbuticorum ℥. uncias quatuor.

C O Q U E, ut fiat serum bene a coagulo separandum.

I N F U S U M A M A R U M

simplex.

℞ Radicis gentianæ,
Flavedinis corticum limonum recentis sedulo ab albâ interiori corticis parte separatæ, singulorum ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Flavedinis corticum aurantium Hispalensium item ab interiori corticis parte separatæ et siccatae ꝑ. fessquidrachmam,
Aquæ bullientis ℥. uncias duodecim.

P O S T macerationem per horam unam aut alteram cola per chartam emporeticam, vel pannum sine expressione.

I N F U S U M A M A R U M

purgans.

℞ Foliorum fenæ,
Flavedinis corticum limonum recentis, singulorum ꝑ. drachmas tres,

Radicis

DECOCTA et INFUSA. 59

Radiciſ gentianæ,

Flavediniſ corticum aurantiorum ficcatae,

Seminum cardamomi minoris decorticatorum, ſingulorum

℞. drachmam dimidiam,

Aquæ bullientis ℞. uncias quinque.

Post macerationem liquorem frigefactum cola.

INFUSUM SENÆ

commune.

℞ Foliorum ſenæ ℞. ſeſcunciam,

Crystallorum tartari ℞. drachmas tres,

Seminum cardamomi minoris decorticatorum ℞. drachmas
duas,

Aquæ puræ ℞. libram unam.

CRYSTALLOS tartari in aquâ coquendo ſolve ; de-
inde aquam adhuc bullientem reliquis affunde, et poſtquam
refruxerit, cola.

INFUSUM SENÆ

limoniatum.

℞ Foliorum ſenæ ℞. ſeſcunciam,

Flavediniſ corticum limonum recentis ℞. unciam unam,

Succi limonum ℞. unciam unam,

Aquæ bullientis ℞. libram unam.

MACEŒA, et liquorem frigefactum cola.

AQUA CALCIS

ſimplex.

℞ Calcis vivæ ℞. libram unam,

Aquæ ℞. libras duodecim.

AFFUNDE gradatim aquam ; poſt ebullitionem ſubſidat
calx, et coletur liquor per chartam.

AQUA CALCIS

minus composita.

- ℞ Glycyrrhizæ p. unciam unam,
 Corticis fassafras p. unciam dimidiam,
 Aquæ calcis simplicis m. libras sex.

MACERA sine calore per biduum, et cola.

AQUA CALCIS

magis composita.

- ℞ Ligni guaiaci rasi p. libram dimidiam,
 Glycyrrhizæ p. unciam unam,
 Corticis fassafras p. unciam dimidiam,
 Seminum coriandri p. drachmas tres,
 Aquæ calcis simplicis m. libras sex.

MACERA ut antea, et cola.

TINCTURA ROSARUM.

- ℞ Rosarum rubrarum, abjectis unguibus, p. unciam dimidiam,
 Spiritûs vitrioli fortis, olei dicti, p. scrupulûm unum,
 Aquæ bullientis m. libras duas cum semisse,
 Sacchari albissimi p. fescunciam.

AQUÆ primo admisce vitrioli spiritum in vase vitreo,
 vel fictili vitreato, et in mixturâ macera rosas; liquorem
 frige factum cola, et adjice saccharum.

ACETUM SCILLITICUM.

- ℞ Scillarum siccatarum p. libram unam,
 Aceti m. libras sex.

MACERA scillas in aceto leni calore; deinde exprime,
 et sepone, ut fæces subsidant: denique aceto depurato adde
 spiritûs vinosi tenuioris duodecimam circiter partem, ut diu-
 tius a fæculentiâ conservetur.

VINA.

V I N A.

V I N U M A L O E T I C U M

alkalinum.

℞ Salis alicujus alkalini fixi p. uncias octo,
 Aloës Socotorinæ,
 Croci,
 Myrrhæ, singulorum p. unciam unam,
 Vini albi m. libras duas.

M A C E R A fine calore per hebdomadam, vel diutius; de-
 inde per chartam cola.

V I N U M A M A R U M.

℞ Radicis gentianæ,
 Flavedinis corticum limonum recentis, singulorum p. un-
 ciam unam,
 Piperis longi p. drachmas duas,
 Vini albi m. libras duas.

M A C E R A fine calore.

V I N U M A N T I M O N I A L E.

℞ Croci antimonii loti p. unciam unam,
 Vini albi m. fefquilibram.

M A C E R A fine calore.

V I N U M C H A L Y B E A T U M.

℞ Limaturæ ferri p. uncias quatuor,
 Cinnamomi,
 Macis, singulorum p. unciam dimidiam,
 Vini Rhenani m. libras quatuor.

M A C E R A

M A C E R A sine calore per mensem, sæpe interim agitans ;
tum fiat colatura.

V I N U M C R O C E U M.

℞ Croci ꝑ. unciam unam,
Vini Canarini m. libram unam.

M A C E R A per dies sex sine calore, et cola.

V I N U M I P E C A C O A N H Æ.

℞ Radicis ipecacoanhæ ꝑ. uncias duas,
Flavedinis aurantiorum ficcatae ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Vini Canarini m. libras duas.

M A C E R A sine calore, et cola.

V I N U M V I P E R I N U M.

℞ Viperas vivas sex,
Vini albi m. libras duas,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. uncias quatuor.

M A C E R A sine calore per menses sex, deinde vinum cola.

T I N C T U R A R H A B A R B A R I
vinosa.

℞ Rhabarbari ꝑ. uncias duas,
Seminum cardamomi minoris decorticatorum ꝑ. unciam
dimidiam,
Croci ꝑ. drachmas duas,
Vini albi m. libras duas.

M A C E R A sine calore per triduum, et cola.

T I N C T U R A

T I N C T U R A S A C R A.

℞ Aloës Socotorinæ p. uncias octo,
 Canellæ albæ p. uncias duas,
 Vini albi m. libras decem.

A L O E et canella separatim in pulverem redigantur, tum mixtis vinum affundatur; deinde macera sine calore per hebdomadam, vel diutius, subinde agitans; et postremo cola.

N O N inutile erit arenam albam probe a fordibus ablutam pulveribus admiscere, quo minus concreascit aloë madefacta.

T I N C T U R A T H E B A I C A.

℞ Opii purificati p. uncias duas,
 Cinnamomi,
 Caryophyllorum aromaticorum, singulorum p. drachmam unam,
 Vini albi m. libram unam.

M A C E R A per hebdomadam sine calore, deinde per chartam cola.

N O T A.

OMNIBUS his vinis post colaturam addere licet spiritus vinosi tenuioris vicesimam circiter partem, ut tutiora sint a fermentatione. Etiam reponere convenit vitreis ampullis iisdem, quibus vina in usus communes asservantur, eâdemque curâ obturatis.

T I N C T U R A E

T I N C T U R Æ spirituosæ.

T I N C T U R A A M A R A.

℞ Radicis gentianæ p. uncias duas,
 Flavedinis corticum aurantiorum ficcatae p. unciam u-
 nam,
 Seminum cardamomi minoris excorticatorum p. unciam
 dimidiam,
 Spiritus vini tenuioris m. libras duas.
 D I G E R E, et cola.

T I N C T U R A A N T I M O N I I.

℞ Salis cujusvis alkalini fixi p. libram unam,
 Antimonii p. libram dimidiam,
 Spiritus vini rectificati m. libras duas.

ANTIMONIUM in pulverem redactum sali admisce,
 et igne forti liquecant simul per horam; deinde effunde,
 in pulverem redige, et, spiritu affuso, digere per tres vel
 quatuor dies; ad extremum cola.

T I N C T U R A A R O M A T I C A.

℞ Cinnamomi p. drachmas sex,
 Seminum cardamomi minoris p. drachmas tres,
 Piperis longi,
 Zingiberis, singulorum p. drachmas duas,
 Spiritus vini tenuioris m. libras duas.
 D I G E R E, et cola.

T I N C T U R A

TINCTURÆ.

65

TINCTURA FOETIDÆ.

℞ Asæ foetidæ p. uncias quatuor,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA FULIGINIS.

℞ Fuliginis ligni p. uncias duas,
Asæ foetidæ p. unciam unam,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM.

℞ Cantharidum contusarum p. drachmas duas,
Coccinellæ p. drachmam dimidiam,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. fœsquilibram.
DIGERE, et cola per chartam.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

℞ Seminum cardamomi minoris decorticatorum p. libram dimidiam,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

℞ Castorei in pulverem redacti p. uncias duas,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.
DIGERE per dies decem sine calore, deinde cola.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

℞ Cinnamomi ꝑ. fescunciam,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris ꝑ. libram unam.

DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI
simplex.

℞ Corticis Peruviani in pulverem crassum redacti ꝑ. uncias
quatuor.

Spiritus vinosi tenuioris ꝑ. libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI
volatilis.

℞ Corticis Peruviani ꝑ. uncias tres,
Spiritus salis ammoniaci ꝑ. fsequilibram.

DIGERE in vase bene clauso, et cola.

TINCTURA GUAIACINA
volatilis.

℞ Gummi guaiaci ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Spiritus salis volatilis oleosi ꝑ. fsequilibram.

DIGERE in vase bene clauso, et cola.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

℞ Radicis jalapii in pulverem crassum redactæ ꝑ. uncias octo,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris ꝑ. libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA

TINCTURÆ.

67.

TINCTURA JAPONICA.

℞ Terræ Japonicæ p. uncias tres,
Cinnamomi p. uncias duas,
Spiritus vini tenuioris m. libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA MARTIS

in

SPIRITU SALIS.

℞ Limaturæ ferri p. libram dimidiam,
Spiritus falis p. libras tres,
Spiritus vini rectificati m. libras tres.

MACEA ferri limaturam in spiritu falis sine calore, quamdiu spiritus ferrum rodit; postquam fæces subsederint, liquor evaporetur ad libram unam, et residuo addatur spiritus vinosus.

TINCTURA FLORUM MARTIALIUM.

℞ Florum martialium p. uncias quatuor,
Spiritus vini tenuioris m. libram unam.
DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA MELAMPODII.

℞ Radicis hellebori nigri p. uncias quatuor,
Coccinellæ p. scrupulos duos,
Spiritus vini tenuioris m. libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola per chartam.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

℞ Myrrhæ p. uncias tres,
Spiritus vini tenuioris m. libras duas.
DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI spirituosa.

℞ Rhabarbari p. uncias duas,
 Semen cardamomi minoris decorticatorum p. unciam dimidiam,
 Croci p. drachmas duas,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.
 DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA SATURNINA.

℞ Sacchari faturni,
 Vitrioli viridis Anglici, singulorum p. uncias duas,
 Spiritûs vinosi rectificati m. libras duas.
 SALES separatim in pulverem redacti in spiritum infundantur ; deinde digere sine calore, et cola.

TINCTURA SENÆ.

℞ Uvarum passarum, detractis interioribus granis, p. uncias sedecim,
 Foliorum senæ p. libram unam,
 Semen coriandri,
 fœniculi dulcis, singulorum p. unciam unam,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris congiunx unum.
 DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

℞ Radicis serpentariæ Virginianæ p. uncias tres,
 Spiritûs vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.
 DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA STOMACHICA.

- ℞ Uvarum passarum, detractis interioribus granis, ꝑ. uncias
quatuor,
Cinnamomi ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Seminum carui,
 cardamomi minoris decorticatorum,
Coccinellæ, singulorum ꝑ. drachmas duas,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA STYPTICA.

- ℞ Vitrioli calcinati ꝑ. drachmam unam,
Spiritus vini Gallici ex vase ligneo, quo asservatus fue-
rit, flavescentis m. libras duas.

MISCE, ut spiritus nigrescat ; deinde cola.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

- ℞ Radicis valerianæ filvestris ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola.

TINCTURA VERATRI.

- ℞ Radicis hellebori albi ꝑ. uncias octo,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris m. libras duas.

DIGERE, et cola per chartam.

BALSAMUM

BALSAMUM GUAIA CINUM.

℞ Gummi guaiaci p. uncias duodecim,
 Balsami Peruviani p. drachmas tres,
 Spiritûs vinosi rectificati m. libras duas cum semisse.
 DIGERE, ut gummi solvatur, et deinde cola.

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM.

℞ Benzoini p. uncias tres,
 Styracis calamitæ colati p. uncias duas,
 Balsami Tolutani p. unciam unam,
 Aloës Socotorinæ p. unciam dimidiam,
 Spiritûs vinosi rectificati m. libras duas.
 DIGERE, ut gummi, quantum fieri poterit, solvantur;
 deinde cola.

ELIXIR ALOËS.

℞ Tincturæ myrrhæ m. libras duas,
 Croci,
 Aloës Socotorinæ, singulorum p. uncias tres.
 DIGERE, et cola.

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM.

℞ Florum benzoini,
 Opii colati, singulorum p. drachmam unam,
 Camphoræ p. scrupulos duos,
 Olei anisi chemici p. drachmam dimidiam,
 Spiritûs vinosi rectificati m. libras duas.
 DIGERE, et cola.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI ACIDUM.

℞ Tincturæ aromaticæ ℥. libram unam,

Spiritûs vitrioli fortis, olei dicti, ꝑ. uncias quatuor,

Misce gradatim, et postquam fæces subsederint, per chartam cola.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI DULCE.

℞ Tincturæ aromaticæ ℥. libram unam,

Spiritûs vitrioli dulcis ꝑ. uncias octo.

Misce.

ELIXIR UTERINUM.

℞ Extracti fabinæ ꝑ. unciam unam,

Tincturæ castorei ℥. libram unam,

Tincturæ myrrhæ ℥. libram dimidiam.

Digere, et cola.

MIXTURÆ.

M I X T U R Æ.

J U L E P U M e C A M P H O R A.

℞ Camphoræ ꝑ. drachmam unam,
 Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
 Aquæ bullientis m. libram unam.

C A M P H O R A primum cum paulo spiritu vinoso rectificato teratur, ut mollescat, deinde cum saccharo, donec perfecte misceantur; denique aquam sensim adde, et mixturam operto vase frige factam cola.

J U L E P U M e C R E T A.

℞ Cretæ albissimæ præparatæ ꝑ. unciam unam,
 Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. drachmas sex,
 Gummi Arabici ꝑ. drachmas duas,
 Aquæ m. libras duas.

M I S C E.

J U L E P U M e M O S C H O.

℞ Aquæ rosarum damascenarum m. uncias sex,
 Moschi ꝑ. grana duodecim,
 Sacchari crystallini albi ꝑ. drachmam unam.

T E R E saccharum cum moscho, et gradatim adde aquam rosarum.

E M U L S I O C O M M U N I S.

℞ Amygdalarum dulcium, pelliculâ demptâ, ꝑ. unciam unam,
 Gummi Arabici ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
 Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. drachmas sex,
 Aquæ hordeatæ m. libras duas.

S O L V E

SOLVE gummi aquâ hordeatâ calidâ ; et cum aqua penitus refrixerit, amygdalis cum saccharo contusis gradatim affunde, simul terens, ut lactescat ; deinde liquorem cola.

L A C A M M O N I A C I.

℞ Gummi ammoniaci p. drachmas duas,
Aquæ pulegii m. libram dimidiâ.

T E R E gummi in mortario cum aquâ, donec solvatur.

S P I R I T U S V I N O S U S

camphoratus.

℞ Camphoræ p. uncias duas,
Spiritus vini rectificati m. libras duas.

M I S C E, ut camphora solvatur.

K

S Y R U P I

S Y R U P I.

U B I pondus sacchari non præscribitur, intelligendum est, in singulas liquoris mensuras librales pondus sacchari esse debere uncias viginti novem. Saccharum sit albissimum, in pulverem redactum; et balnei calore liquetur, nisi aliter præscriptum sit: syrupus vero confectus seponendus est in posterum diem, quando crusta saccharina, si quæ supernatet, auferenda est.

S Y R U P U S ex A L L I O.

℞ Radicis allii concisæ p. libram unam,
Aquæ bullientis m. libras duas.

M A C E R A vase clauso per horas duodecim, et liquore colato dissolve balnei calore saccharum, ut fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S ex A L T H Œ A.

℞ Radicum recentium althææ p. libram unam,
Sacchari albissimi p. libras quatuor,
Aquæ congium unum.

C O Q U E aquam cum radicibus ad dimidium; postquam penitus frigefacta est, effunde et exprime; liquor seponatur per noctem, ut fæces subsidant; mane, effuso liquore defæcato, adde saccharum, et coque ad pondus librarum sex.

S Y R U P U S A U R A N T I O R U M.

℞ Flavedinis exterioris recentium corticum aurantiorum Hispalensium p. uncias octo,
Aquæ bullientis m. libras quinque.

M A C E R A per noctem vase clauso, mane liquor colatus tepesciat balnei calore vase tecto, eoque dissolve saccharum albissimum in pulverem redactum, ut fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S

S Y R U P U S B A L S A M I C U S.

℞ Balsami Tolutani ꝑ. uncias octo,
Aquæ m. libras tres.

C O Q U E per duas vel tres horas in vase circulatorio, vel
saltem in matraccio longi colli, orificio leviter tecto; colaturæ
frigidaë admisce saccharum albissimum, ut fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S C A R Y O P H Y L L O R U M
rubrorum.

℞ Caryophyllorum rubrorum recentium, præcis ungibus, ꝑ.
libras tres,
Aquæ bullientis m. libras quinque.

M A C E R E N T U R per noctem in vase vitreo, vel terreo
vitreato; et liquore colato dissolve balnei calore saccharum
albissimum, ut fiat syrupus.

E O D E M modo conficitur syrupus è floribus paralyfis.

S Y R U P U S C R O C I.

℞ Vini crocei m. libram unam,
Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. uncias viginti quinque. •
B A L N E I calore fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S C Y D O N I O R U M.

℞ Succi cydoniorum defæcati m. libras tres,
Cinnamomi drachmam unam,
Caryophyllorum aromaticorum,
Zingiberis, singulorum ꝑ. drachmam dimidiam,
Vini rubri m. libram unam,
Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. libras novem.

S U C C U S cum aromatibus digeratur cinerum calore per
horas sex; deinde vinum adjiciens cola; liquori colato adde
saccharum, ut fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S L I M O N U M.

℞ Succi limonum, postquam fæces subsederint, colati M. libras duas,

Sacchari albißimi P. uncias quinquaginta.

BALNEI calore solvatur saccharum, ut fiat syrupus.

SIMILITER conficiuntur syrapi e succis mororum, et fructûs rubi Idæi.

S Y R U P U S e M E C O N I O,

five

DIACODION.

℞ Caput papaveris albi ficcatorum feminibus exemptis, P. libras tres cum dimidiâ,

Aquæ congios sex.

CAPITA concide, et in aquâ coque, subinde peragitans, ne urantur, donec tertia circiter pars liquoris remaneat, quæ tota fere a capitibus imbibetur; deinde remove ab igne, et exprime fortiter; postea coquendo redige ad mensuram librarum circiter quatuor, et, dum adhuc fervet, cola, primum per cribrum, deinde per pannum laneum tenue, et sepone per noctem, ut fæces subsidant: mane purum liquorem effusum coque cum pondere sacchari albißimi librarum sex, donec pondus totius sit librarum novem, vel paulo plus, ut fiat syrupus idoneæ spissitudinis.

S Y R U P U S P A P A V E R I S E R R A T I C I.

℞ Florum papaveris erratici recentium P. libras quatuor,

Aquæ bullientis M. libras quatuor cum semisse.

AQUA floribus affusa imponatur super ignem, et flores sæpe moveantur, donec penitus madefiant; et cum primum in aquam sint demersi, seponantur per noctem ad maccrandum; postidie, effuso et expresso liquore, sepone per aliam noctem, ut fæces subsidant; deinde saccharo albißimo fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S

S Y R U P U S P E C T O R A L I S.

℞ Foliorum trichomanis siccatorum p. uncias quinque,
Glycyrrhizæ p. uncias quatuor,
Aquæ bullientis m. libras quinque.

M A C E R A per aliquot horas, et liquore colato dissolve saccharum albissimum, ut fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S R O S A R U M S O L U T I V U S.

℞ Liquorem ex p. librarum sex rosarum damascenarum post distillationem residuum,
Sacchari albissimi p. libras quinque.

L I Q U O R E M expressum coquendo redige ad mensuram librarum trium; sepone per noctem, ut fæces subsidant; mane defæcatum effunde, et, adjecto saccharo, coque ad pondus librarum septem cum dimidiâ.

S Y R U P U S S C I L L I T I C U S.

℞ Aceti scillitici m. sesquilibram,
Cinnamomi,
Zingiberis, singulorum p. unciam unam,
Sacchari albissimi p. libras tres cum dimidiâ.

M A C E R A aromata per triduum in aceto, et liquori colato adde saccharum, ut fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S S I M P L E X.

A Q U A solvatur leni calore saccharum albissimum, ut fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S e S P I N A
C E R V I N A.

℞ Succī baccarum maturarum et recentium spinæ cervinæ con-
gium unum,
Cinnamomi,
Zingiberis,
Nucis moschatæ, singulorum ꝑ. unciam unam,
Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. libras septem.

S E P O N E fuccum per aliquot dies, ut fæces separentur ;
deinde cola, et in aliquâ fucci parte macera aromata ; coque
reliquum, sub finem addens eam partem, in quâ aromata ma-
cerata sunt, prius colatam, ut totus redigatur ad mensuram
librarum quatuor ; denique adde saccharum, ut fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S V I O L A R U M.

℞ Violarum recentium, et bene coloratarum ꝑ. libras duas,
Aquæ bullientis m. libras quinque.

M A C E R A per integrum diem in vase vitreo, vel saltem
terreo vitreato ; deinde effundatur liquor, et coletur per lin-
teum tenue, diligenter evitatâ omni expressione ; postea sac-
charo albissimo fiat syrupus.

S Y R U P U S Z I N G I B E R I S.

℞ Zingiberis tenuiter concisi ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Aquæ bullientis m. libras tres.

M A C E R A per aliquot horas, et cola ; deinde addendo
saccharum albissimum fiat syrupus.

C O N F E C T I O

C O N F E C T I O A L K E R M E S.

℞ Succi granorum kermes tepefaeti, et colati p. libras tres,
Aquæ rosarum damascenarum m. uncias sex,
Olei cinnamomi p. scrupulum dimidium,
Sacchari albissimi p. libram unam.

S A C C H A R U M cum aquâ rosarum balnei calore liquefac
in syrupum, deinde immisce succum kermes, et, postquam
refruxerit, oleum cinnamomi.

• M E L L A

MELLA et OXYMELITA.

MEL ÆGYPTIACUM.

℞ Æruginis minutissime tritæ ℞. uncias quinque,
 Mellis ℞. uncias quatuordecim,
 Aceti ℞. uncias septem.

COQUANTUR omnia simul leni igne ad idoneam spissitudinem, et colorem subrubrum : hujus mixturæ post aliquod tempus crassior pars subsidet ; quod vero supernatat, vocatur mel Ægyptiacum.

MEL ELATINES.

℞ Succi elatines depurati ℞. libras quatuor,
 Mellis despumati ℞. libras quatuor.

COQUE ad debitam spissitudinem.

MEL HELLEBORATUM.

℞ Radicum hellebori albi ficcatarum et concisarum ℞. libram
 unam,
 Mellis despumati ℞. libras tres,
 Aquæ ℞. libras quatuor.

POST macerationem radicum per triduum in aquâ præscriptâ coque paululum ; deinde exprime, et liquorem expressum iterum cola ; postea recoque cum melle ad spissitudinem debitam.

MEL ROSACEUM.

℞ Rosarum rubrarum, demptis unguibus, celeriter arefactarum ℞. uncias quatuor,
 Aquæ bullientis ℞. libras tres,
 Mellis despumati ℞. libras quinque.

MACERA

MELLA et OXYMELITA. 81

M A C E R A rosas in aquâ per aliquot horas ; deinde liquori colato admisce mel, et coque ad debitam spissitudinem.

M E L S O L U T I V U M.

℞ Liquoris residui post distillationem aquæ rosarum damascenarum cocti, ut in syrupo rosarum solutivo, ℞. libras tres,

Seminum cymini parum contusorum ℞. unciam unam,

Sacchari rubri ℞. libras quatuor,

Mellis ℞. libras duas.

C O Q U E liquorem cum feminibus linteo deligatis circiter horæ quadrantem ; dein, addito saccharo et melle, leniter decoque ad mellis liquidi spissitudinem.

O X Y M E L ex A L L I O.

℞ Allii concisi ℞. fescunciam,

℞ Seminum carui,

foeniculi dulcis, singulorum ℞. drachmas duas,

Mellis despumati, ℞. uncias decem,

Aceti ℞. libram dimidiam.

C O Q U E acetum aliquantisper in vase fictili vitreato cum feminibus contusis ; deinde, addito allio, vas tegatur ; postquam refrixerit, liquore expresso dissolve balnei calore mel.

O X Y M E L S C I L L I T I C U M.

℞ Mellis despumati ℞. libras tres,

Aceti scillitici ℞. libras duas.

C O Q U E in vase fictili vitreato, lenique igne, ad syrapi spissitudinem.

L

O X Y M E L

82 MELLA et OXYMELITA.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

℞ Mellis despumati ꝑ. libras duas.

Aceti ꝑ. libram unam.

COQUE in vase fictili vitreato, lenique igne, ad syrupi
spissitudinem.

PULVERES.

P U L V E R E S.

P U L V I S A N T I L Y S S U S.

℞ Lichenis cinerei terrestris ꝑ. uncias duas,
Piperis nigri ꝑ. unciam unam.

F I A T pulvis.

P U L V I S A R I C O M P O S I T U S.

℞ Radicis ari recentis ꝑ. uncias duas,
gladioli lutei,
pimpinellæ saxifragæ, singulorum ꝑ. unciam unam,
Oculorum cancrorum præparatorum,
Cinnamomi, singulorum ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Salis absinthii ꝑ. drachmas duas.

F I A T pulvis vase clauso fervendus.

P U L V I S e B O L O
fine opio.

℞ Boli Armenæ ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
Cinnamomi ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Radicis tormentillæ,
Gummi Arabici, singulorum ꝑ. uncias tres,
Piperis longi ꝑ. unciam dimidiam.

F I A T pulvis.

P U L V I S e B O L O
cum opio.

℞ Opii colati ꝑ. drachmas tres.

ALIQUANTULUM exsiccetur, ut in pulverem com-
mode redigi possit; deinde speciebus prædictis, antequam in
pulverem contunduntur, addatur, ut ex omnibus simul con-
tritis pulvis fiat.

P U L V I S e C H E L I S C A N C R O R U M
compositus.

℞ Apicum nigrorum chelarum cancrorum præparatorum p.
libram unam,
Margaritarum præparatarum,
Corallii rubri præparati, singulorum p. uncias tres.

F I A T pulvis.

P U L V I S B E Z O A R D I C U S.

℞ Pulveris e chelis cancrorum compositi p. libram unam,
Lapis bezoar orientalis præparati p. unciam unam.

F I A T pulvis.

P U L V I S C O M I T I S W A R W I C E N S I S.

℞ Scammonii p. uncias duas,
Calcis antimonii p. unciam unam,
CrySTALLORUM tartari p. unciam dimidiam.

F I A T pulvis.

P U L V I S C O N T R A Y E R V Æ.

℞ Pulveris e chelis cancrorum compositi p. sesquilibram,
Radice contrayervæ p. uncias quinque.

F I A T pulvis.

P U L V I S

P U L V I S e S E N A.

℞ Foliorum fenæ,

Cryſtallorum tartari, ſingulorum ꝑ. uncias duas,

Scammonii ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,

Caryophyllorum aromaticorum,

Cinnamomi,

Zingiberis, ſingulorum ꝑ. drachmas duas.

SCAMMONIUM per ſe, cætera ſimul in pulverem redigantur ; deinde miſceantur.

P U L V I S S T E R N U T A T O R I U S.

℞ Foliorum ſiccatorum afari,

majoranæ,

mari Syriaci,

Florum ſiccatorum lavendulæ, ſingulorum pondera æqualia.

F I A T pulvis.

P U L V I S e T R A G A C A N T H A.

℞ Gummi tragacanthæ,

Arabici,

Radiciſ althææ, ſingulorum ꝑ. ſeſcunciam,

Amyli,

Glycyrrhiæ, ſingulorum ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,

Sacchari cryſtallini albi ꝑ. uncias tres.

O M N I A ſimul in pulverem terantur.

H I E R A P I C R A.

℞ Gummi ex aloë Socotorinâ extracti ꝑ. libram unam,

Canellæ albæ ꝑ. uncias tres.

S E P A R A T I M in pulverem contendantur, deinde miſceantur.

SPECIES

S P E C I E S A R O M A T I C A E.

℞ Cinnamomi p. uncias duas,
 Seminum cardamomi minoris,
 Zingiberis,
 Piperis longi, singulorum p. unciam unam.
 S I M U L in pulverem contundantur.

S P E C I E S e S C O R D I O

fine opio.

℞ Boli Armenæ p. uncias quatuor,
 Scordii p. uncias duas,
 Cinnamomi p. fescunciam,
 Styracis calamitæ colati,
 Radicum tormentillæ,
 bistortæ,
 gentianæ,
 Foliorum dictamni Cretici,
 Galbani colati,
 Gummi Arabici,
 Rosarum rubrarum, singulorum p. unciam unam,
 Piperis longi,
 Zingiberis, singulorum p. unciam dimidiam.
 F I A T pulvis.

S P E C I E S e S C O R D I O

cum opio.

℞ Opii colati p. drachmas tres.

S P E C I E B U S prædictis inter contundendum addatur,
 postquam paululum exsiccatum fuerit, ut commode in pul-
 verem redigi possit.

T R O C C H I S C I

T R O C H I S C I

et

T A B E L L Æ.

S A C C H A R U M R O S A T U M.

℞ Rosarum rubrarum, demptis unguibus, celeriter arefactarum

℞. unciam unam,

Sacchari albissimi ℞. libram unam.

R O S A S et saccharum in pulverem seorsum redige; deinde misce, et aquâ humecta, ut fiant tabellæ, leni calore siccandæ.

T R O C H I S C I B E C H I C I

albi.

℞ Sacchari albissimi ℞. sesquilibram,

Amyli ℞. fescunciam,

Glycyrrhizæ ℞. drachmas sex,

Radiciis iridis ℞. unciam dimidiam.

M U C I L A G I N E gummi tragacanthæ fiant trochisci.

T R O C H I S C I B E C H I C I

nigri.

℞ Extracti glycyrrhizæ,

Sacchari albissimi, singulorum ℞. uncias decem,

Gummi tragacanthæ ℞. libram dimidiam.

A Q U A instillatâ, fiant trochisci.

T R O C H I S C I

T R O C H I S C I e C E R U S S A.

R Cerussæ p. uncias quinque,
 Sarcocollæ p. fescunciam,
 Gummi tragacanthæ p. unciam dimidiam.

OMNIA in pulverem contundantur, et, aquâ paulatim
 instillatâ, fiant trochisci.

T R O C H I S C I e M Y R R H A.

R Foliorum ficcatorum rutæ,
 dictamni Cretici,
 Myrrhæ, singulorum p. fescunciam,
 Asæ foetidæ,
 Sagapeni,
 Castorei Ruffiensis,
 Opopanacis, singulorum p. unciam unam.

SPECIES simul in pulverem contusæ per cribrum tra-
 jiciantur; deinde, aquâ instillatâ, fiant trochisci.

T R O C H I S C I e S C I L L A.

R Scillæ coctæ p. libram dimidiam,
 Farinæ tritici p. uncias quatuor.

CONTUNDE simul, et forma in trochiscos leni calore
 ficcandos.

T R O C H I S C I e S U C C I N O.

R Succini præparati,
 Gummi Arabici, singulorum p. drachmas decem,
 Hypocistidis,

Balaustiorum,

Balaustiorum,

Terræ Japonicæ, singulorum ꝑ. drachmas quinque,

Olibani ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,

Opīi colati ꝑ. drachmam unam.

OMNIA in pulverem redigantur, et, aquâ paulatim instillatâ, fiant trochisci.

T R O C H I S C I e S U L P H U R E .

℞ Florum sulphuris lotorum ꝑ. uncias duas,

Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. uncias quatuor.

CONTUNDANTUR simul, et, mucilagine seminum cydoniorum subinde adjectâ, fiant trochisci.

T R O C H I S C I e T E R R A J A P O N I C A .

℞ Terræ Japonicæ,

Gummi Arabici, singulorum ꝑ. uncias duas,

Sacchari rosati ꝑ. uncias sedecim.

CONTUNDANTUR, et, aquâ instillatâ, fiant trochisci.

T A B E L L Æ C A R D I A L G I C Æ .

℞ Cretæ præparatæ ꝑ. uncias quatuor,

Chelarum cancrorum præparatarum ꝑ. uncias duas,

Boli Armenæ ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,

Gummi Arabici ꝑ. drachmas duas,

Olei nucis moschatæ chemici ꝑ. scrupulum dimidium,

Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. uncias tres.

OMNIBUS in pulverem redactis, aquam instilla, ut fiant tabellæ.

P I L U L Æ.

P I L U L Æ A R O M A T I C Æ.

℞ Aloës Socotorinæ p. fescunciam,
 Gummi guaiaci p. unciam unam,
 Specierum aromaticarum,
 Balsami Peruviani, singulorum p. unciam dimidiam.

ALOE et gummi guaiaci separatim in pulverem redigantur,
 reliquis misce, et syrupo e corticibus aurantiorum fiat massa.

P I L U L Æ ex C O L O C Y N T H I D E
simpliciores.

℞ Medullæ colocynthidis,
 Scammonii, singulorum p. uncias duas,
 Olei caryophyllorum aromaticorum p. drachmas duas.

SPECIES aridæ separatim in pulverem redigantur, oleum
 immisceatur, et syrupo e spinâ cervinâ fiat massa.

P I L U L Æ ex C O L O C Y N T H I D E
cum
A L O E.

℞ Aloës Socotorinæ,
 Scammonii, singulorum p. uncias duas,
 Medullæ colocynthidis p. unciam unam,
 Olei caryophyllorum aromaticorum p. drachmas duas.

SPECIES aridæ separatim in pulverem redigantur, oleum
 immisceatur, et syrupo e spinâ cervinâ fiat massa.

P I L U L Æ

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ.

℞ Pilularum aromaticarum p. uncias tres,
 Rhabarbari,
 Extracti gentianæ,
 Salis martis, singulorum p. unciam unam,
 Salis absinthii p. drachmas quinque.

SYRUPUS rosarum solutivo diligenter contunde in massam.

PILULÆ GUMMOSÆ.

℞ Galbani,
 Opopanacis,
 Myrrhæ,
 Sagapeni, singulorum p. unciam unam,
 Asæ fœtidæ, p. unciam dimidiam.

SYRUPUS croci fiat massa.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES.

℞ Argenti vivi p. drachmas quinque,
 Terebinthinæ Argenteratensis p. drachmas duas,
 Extracti cathartici p. scrupulos quatuor,
 Olei olivarum guttas aliquot, prout opus fit.

RHABARBARI pulvere fiat massa.

PILULÆ RUFÆ.

℞ Aloës Socotorinæ p. uncias duas,
 Myrrhæ,
 Croci, singulorum p. unciam unam.

SYRUPUS croci fiat massa.

PILULÆ.

PILULÆ SAPONACEÆ.

℞ Saponis amygdalini ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Opii colati ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Essentiæ limonum ꝑ. drachmam unam.

OPIMUM vino emollitum contunde cum reliquis, donec perfecte misceantur.

PILULÆ e STYRACE.

℞ Styracis calamitæ colati ꝑ. uncias duas,
Croci ꝑ. unciam unam,
Opii colati ꝑ. drachmas quinque.

CONTUNDE simul diligenter, donec mixtura perfecta sit.

ELECTARIA.

ELECTARIA.

ELECTARIUM e BACCIS LAURI.

℞ Foliorum rutæ ficcatorum,
 Seminum carui,
 petroselini vulgaris,
 Baccarum lauri, singulorum ꝑ. unciam unam,
 Sagapeni ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
 Piperis nigri,
 Castorei, singulorum ꝑ. drachmas duas.

MELLIS despumati triplo specierum contritarum fiat electarium.

ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM.

℞ Caricarum ꝑ. libram unam,
 Foliorum fenæ ꝑ. uncias octo,
 Pulpæ tamarindorum,
 casiaë,
 prunorum Gallicorum, singulorum ꝑ. libram dimi-
 diam,
 Seminum coriandri, ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
 Glycyrrhizæ, ꝑ. uncias tres,
 Sacchari albissimi ꝑ. libras duas cum dimidiâ.

SENA M cum seminibus coriandri in pulverem redige, et per cribrum separa uncias decem; residuum cum caricis et glycyrrhizâ coque in mensurâ librarum quatuor aquæ puræ ad dimidium, deinde cola, et exprime; liquor expressus vaporet ad sesquilibræ pondus, vel paulo minus, postea adde saccharum, ut fiat syrupus; hunc syrupum adde gradatim pulpis; et postremo immisce pulverem cribro prius separatum.

ELECTARIUM

ELECTARIUM e SCAMMONIO.

℞ Scammonii p. fescunciam,
 Caryophyllorum aromaticorum,
 Zingiberis, singulorum p. drachmas sex,
 Olei carui chemici p. drachmam dimidiam,
 Mellis p. libram dimidiam.

SCAMMONIUM separatim in pulverem redigatur ; aromata simul trita melli admisceantur ; deinde scammonium addatur, et postremo oleum.

CONFECTIO CARDIACA.

℞ Summitatum rorismarini,
 Baccarum juniperi, singulorum p. libram unam,
 Seminum cardamomi minoris decorticatorum,
 Zedoariæ,
 Croci, singulorum p. libram dimidiam.

HIS concisis, et leviter contusis, affuso spiritûs vinosi tenuioris circiter fescucongio fiat tinctura ; tincturam hanc filtratam distillando leni igne redige in extractum molle ; cui adde sequentia in pulverem subtilissimum redacta :

Pulveris e chelis cancrorum compositi p. uncias sedecim,
 Cinnamomi,
 Nucis moschatae, singulorum p. uncias duas,
 Caryophyllorum aromaticorum p. unciam unam,
 Sacchari albissimi p. libras duas.

CONFECTIO PAULINA.

℞ Costi, vel ejus loco zedoariæ,
 Cinnamomi,
 Piperis longi,
 nigri,
 Styracis calamitæ colati,
 Galbani colati,

Opii

Opii colati,
Castorei, singulorum ꝑ. uncias duas.

SYRUPUS simplicis ad mellis spissitudinem cocti triplo fiat electarium.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI.

R Olei olivarum ꝑ. libram unam,
Terebinthinæ Argentoratensis,
Ceræ flavæ, singulorum ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
Santali rubri ꝑ. drachmas sex.

LIQUEFIAT cera leni igne cum aliquâ parte olei, tum adde oleum reliquum, et terebinthinam, deinde santalum.

DIACASIA cum MANNA.

R Syrupi rosarum solutivi,
Pulpæ casiæ recens extractæ, singulorum ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
Mannæ ꝑ. uncias duas,
Pulpæ tamarindorum ꝑ. unciam unam.

MANNAM in mortario tere, lenique calore solve in syrupo ; deinde adde pulpas, et ad idoneam spissitudinem exhala.

DIASCORDIUM.

R Specierum e scordio cum opio quantum libuerit.

SYRUPUS e meconio ad mellis spissitudinem cocti triplo pondere fiat electarium.

MITHRI-

MITHRIDATIUM,

five

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS.

R Cinnamomi p. drachmas quatuordecim,
 Myrrhæ p. drachmas undecim,
 Agarici,
 Nardi Indici,
 Zingiberis,
 Croci,
 Seminum thlaspis,
 Thuris,
 Terebinthinæ Chiæ, singulorum p. drachmas decem,
 Junci odorati,
 Costi, vel ejus loco zedoariæ,
 Folii malabathri, vel ejus loco macis,
 Stœchadis,
 Piperis longi,
 Seminum fœfelis,
 Succii hypocistidis,
 Styracis calamitæ colati,
 Opopanacis,
 Galbani colati,
 Opobalsami, vel ejus loco olei nucis moschatæ expressi,
 Castorei Ruffiænsis, singulorum p. unciam unam,
 Polii,
 Scordii,
 Carpobalsami, vel ejus loco cubearum,
 Piperis albi,
 Seminum dauci Cretici,
 Bdellii colati, singulorum p. drachmas septem,
 Nardi Celticæ,
 Radicis gentianæ,
 Foliorum dictamni Cretici,
 Rosarum rubrarum,
 Seminum petroselini Macedonici,
 cardamomi minoris,
 fœniculi dulcis,

Gummi

Gummi Arabici,

Opii colati, singulorum ꝑ. drachmas quinque,

Calami aromatici,

Radiciſ valerianæ filveſtris,

Seminum anifi,

Sagapeni colati, ſingulorum ꝑ. drachmas tres,

Mei athamantici,

Hyperici,

Succi acaciæ, vel ejus loco terræ Japonicæ,

Ventrium ſcincorum, ſingulorum ꝑ. drachmas duas cum dimidiâ,

Mellis deſpumati triplum pondus ſpecierum contritarum.

MELLI calefacto opium vino ſolutum immiſce; galbanum, ſtyrax, terebinthina, et opobalfamum, vel oleum nuciſ moſchatae, alio vaſe ſimul liquentur, perpetuo circumacta ne urantur; quibus liquefactis immiſce mel calefactum, primo cochleatim, deinde copioſius; denique omnibus fere frigefactis adde paulatim ſpecies cæteras in pulverem redactas.

PHILONIUM LONDINENSE.

℞ Piperis albi,

Seminum carui, ſingulorum ꝑ. uncias duas cum dimidiâ,

Opii colati ꝑ. drachmas ſex,

Croci ꝑ. drachmas quinque,

Zingiberis ꝑ. drachmas tres.

SYRUPUS e meconio ad mellis ſpiſſitudinem cocti triplo ſpecierum contritarum ꝑ. electarium.

THERIACA ANDROMACHI.

℞ Trochiſcorum de ſcillâ ꝑ. libram dimidiam,

Piperis longi,

Opii colati,

Viperarum ſiccatarum, ſingulorum ꝑ. uncias tres,

Cinnamomi,

N

Opobalfami

Opobalsami, vel ejus loco olei nucis moschatae expressi,
 singulorum ꝑ. uncias duas,
 Agarici,
 Radicis iridis,
 Scordii,
 Rosarum rubrarum,
 Seminum napi,
 Extracti glycyrrhizæ, singulorum ꝑ. sescunciam,
 Nardi Indicæ,
 Croci,
 Amomi,
 Myrrhæ,
 Costi, vel ejus loco zedoariæ,
 Junci odorati, singulorum ꝑ. unciam unam,
 Radicis pentaphylli,
 Rhabarbari,
 Zingiberis,
 Folii malabathri, vel ejus loco macis,
 Foliorum dictamni Cretici,
 marrubii,
 calaminthæ,
 Stœchadis,
 Piperis nigri,
 Seminum petroselini Macedonici,
 Olibani,
 Terebinthinæ Chiæ,
 Radicis valerianæ silvestris, singulorum ꝑ. drachmas sex,
 Radicis gentianæ,
 Nardi Celticæ,
 Mei athamantici,
 Foliorum polii,
 hyperici,
 chamæpityos,
 Summitatum chamædryos cum femine,
 Carpobalsami, vel ejus loco cubearum,
 Seminum anisi,
 fœniculi dulcis,

Seminum cardamomi minoris,
 ammeos,
 fœfelis,
 thlaspis,
Succi hypocistidis,
 acaciæ, vel ejus loco terræ Japonicæ,
Gummi Arabici,
Styracis calamitæ,
Sagapeni,
Terræ Lemniæ, vel ejus loco boli Armenæ,
Vitrioli viridis Anglici calcinati, singulorum ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Radiciſ aristolochiæ tenuis, vel ejus loco longæ,
Summitatum centaurii minoris,
Seminum dauci Cretici,
Opopanacis,
Galbani,
Castorei,
Bituminis Judaici, vel ejus loco succini albi præparati,
Calami aromatici, singulorum ꝑ. drachmas duas,
Mellis despumati triplum specierum pulveratarum.

MIXTURA eodem modo perfici debet, ac in mithridatio præscriptum est.

NOTA.

ELECTARIA, si arescant, ad debitam crassitudinem, vino Canarino admisto, redigenda sunt; sed neque syrupo nec melle: hac ratione dosiſ minime incerta fiet; quod in iis, quæ syrupo conficiuntur, et opio abundant, quales sunt confectio Paulina et Philonium, in primis caveri debet.

AQUÆ MEDICAMENTOSÆ.

AQUA ALUMINOSA BATEANA.

℞ Aluminis,
Vitrioli albi, singulorum ꝑ. unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ m. libras duas.

S A L E S in aquâ coquendo solve, et cum fæces subsederint, liquor coletur.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA.

℞ Aquæ calcis m. libram unam,
Salis ammoniaci ꝑ. drachmam unam.

S T E N T simul in vase cupreo, vel cum bracteis aliquot cupri, donec aqua colorem sapphirinum acquisiverit.

AQUA VITRIOLICA CÆRULEA.

℞ Vitrioli cærulei ꝑ. fescunciam,
Aluminis,
Spiritus vitrioli fortis, olei dicti, singulorum ꝑ. unciam unam,
Aquæ m. uncias duodecim.

S A L E S in aquâ coque, ut solvantur; deinde oleum vitrioli addatur, et mixtura per chartam coletur.

AQUA VITRIOLICA CAMPHORATA.

℞ Vitrioli albi ꝑ. uncias duas,
Camphoræ ꝑ. unciam unam,
Aquæ bullientis congium unum.

M I S C E, ut vitriolum solvatur, et postquam fæces subsederint, cola.

LOTIO

AQUÆ MEDICAMENTOSÆ. 101

LOTIO SAPONACEA.

℞ Aquæ rosarum damascenarum ℥. uncias duodecim,
Olei olivarum ℥. uncias quatuor,
Lixivii tartari ℥. unciam dimidiam.

LIXIVIUM tartari et oleum olivarum simul tere, donec misceantur ; deinde aquam paulatim adde.

OLEA

OLEA per INFUSIONEM,
et
DECOCTIONEM.

OLEUM HYPERICI.

℞ Florum hyperici in petala plene expansorum, recentium, et
a calycibus diligenter separatorum ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Olei olivarum ꝑ. libras duas.

OLEUM floribus affunde, et stent simul, donec oleum
bene tingatur.

OLEUM SAMBUCINUM.

℞ Florum sambuci ꝑ. libram unam,
Olei olivarum ꝑ. libras duas.

FLORES in oleo coque, donec fere crispentur; tum
oleum exprime, et sepone, ut fæces subsident.

OLEUM e MUCILAGINIBUS.

℞ Radicum althææ recentium ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
Seminum lini,
fœni Græci, singulorum ꝑ. uncias tres.
Aquæ ꝑ. libras duas,
Olei olivarum ꝑ. libras quatuor.

RADICES et semina contusa in aquâ per horam dimi-
diam lente coquantur; tum adde oleum, et recoque, donec
aqua penitus sit absumpta; denique oleum caute effundatur.

OLEUM

OLEA per INFUSIONEM. 103

OLEUM VIRIDE.

℞ Foliorum recentium lauri,
rutæ,
majoranæ,
absinthii maritimi,
chamæmeli, singulorum ℞. uncias tres,
Olei olivarum M. libras duas.

CONTUNDANTUR herbæ, et leniter in oleo coquantur, donec crispæ fiant; deinde exprimatur oleum, et postquam fæces subsederint, effundatur.

EMPLASTRA.

E M P L A S T R A.

E M P L A S T R U M C O M M U N E.

℞ Olei olivarum congiū unum,
Lithargyri subtilissime triti ꝑ. libras quinque.

CōQUE leni igne cum aquæ mensurâ librarum circiter duarum, perpetuo movens, donec oleum et lithargyrus coëant, emplastrique crassitudinem habeant. Oportebit autem aquam recentem, sed prius calefactam, addere, si, quæ principio adhibita fuerit, ante finem coctionis absumatur.

E M P L A S T R U M A D H Æ S I V U M.

℞ Emplastri communis ꝑ. libras tres,
Resinæ flavæ ꝑ. libram dimidiam.

EMPLASTRO communi lenissimo igne liquato, resinam in pulverem redactam, ut cito lique scat, injice, et probe misce.

A L I T E R.

O L E O et lithargyro simul coctis addatur resina paulo ante, quam emplastri crassitudinem acquirant; deinde continuetur coctio, donec emplastrum confectum sit.

E M P L A S T R U M ex A M M O N I A C O
cum
M E R C U R I O.

℞ Gummi ammoniaci colati ꝑ. libram unam,
Argenti vivi ꝑ. uncias tres,
Balsami sulphuris simplicis ꝑ. drachmam unam.

A R G E N T U M

ARGENTUM vivum cum balsamo sulphuris tere, donec omnino apparere desinat; deinde adde paulatim ammoniacum liquefactum, paulo antequam refrixerit, et accurate misceantur.

E M P L A S T R U M A T T R A H E N S.

℞ Resinæ flavæ,

Ceræ flavæ, singulorum ꝑ. libras tres,

Servi ovilli curati ꝑ. libram unam.

LIQUESCANT simul, et, dum massa fluida est, coletur.

E M P L A S T R U M C E P H A L I C U M.

℞ Picis Burgundicæ ꝑ. libras duas,

Labdani ꝑ. libram unam,

Resinæ flavæ,

Ceræ flavæ, singulorum ꝑ. uncias quatuor,

Olei expressi, macis dicti, ꝑ. unciam unam.

PICI, resinæ, et ceræ simul liquatis adde primum labdanum, deinde oleum macis.

E M P L A S T R U M C O M M U N E

cum

G U M M I.

℞ Emplastri communis ꝑ. libras tres,

Galbani colati ꝑ. uncias octo,

Terebinthinæ communis,

Thuris, singulorum ꝑ. uncias tres.

GALBANO leni igne cum terebinthinâ liquatâ insperge thus in pulverem redactum; deinde emplastrum commune cum cerâ prius lenissimo igne liquatum his paulatim immisce.

A L I T E R.

LOCO emplastri communis confecti adhibeatur oleum eum lithargyro coctum, simul ac primum coëant, necdum in emplastri spissitudinem cocta sint.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE

cum

MERCURIO.

COMPONITUR ex emplastro communi, et argento vivo, eodem modo, ac emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum mercurio.

EMPLASTRUM e CYMINO.

℞ Picis Burgundicæ ℞. libras tres,

Ceræ flavæ,

Seminum cymini,

carui,

Baccarum lauri, singulorum ℞. uncias tres.

PICI liquefactæ insperge, et bene misce cætera in pulverem trita.

EMPLASTRUM e MINIO.

PARATUR ex minio eodem modo, quo emplastrum commune ex lithargyro; sed plus aquæ requiritur, et majori cautione opus est, ne adustione nigrescat.

EMPLASTRUM e MUCILAGINIBUS.

℞ Ceræ flavæ ℞. uncias quadraginta,

Olei mucilaginum ℞. uncias octo,

Gummi ammoniaci colati ℞. libram dimidiam,

Terebinthinæ communis ℞. uncias duas.

GUMMI ammoniaco cum terebinthinâ liquato oleum cum cerâ in alio vase liquefactum paulatim adde.

E M P L A S T R U M R O B O R A N S.

℞ Emplastri communis ℞. libras duas,
Thuris ℞. libram dimidiam,
Sanguinis draconis ℞. uncias tres.

E M P L A S T R O communi liquefacto addantur cætera in pulverem redacta.

E M P L A S T R U M e S A P O N E.

℞ Emplastri communis ℞. libras tres,
Saponis duri ℞. libram dimidiam.

E M P L A S T R O communi liquefacto saponem admisce, ad emplastri crassitudinem coque, et antequam nimis frigescat, in magdalidas forma.

E M P L A S T R U M S T O M A C H I C U M.

℞ Labdani mollis ℞. uncias tres,
Thuris ℞. unciam unam,
Cinnamomi,
Olei expressi, macis dicti, singulorum ℞. unciam dimidiam,
Olei menthæ essentialis ℞. drachmam unam.

T H U R I liquefactæ adde primum labdanum calore emol-
litum, deinde oleum macis ; postea cinnamomo cum oleo
menthæ immisceantur, et in mortario tepido simul contun-
dantur in massam vase bene clauso asservendam.

E M P L A S T R U M V E S I C A T O R I U M.

℞ Emplastri attrahentis ℞. libras duas,
Cantharidum ℞. libram unam,
Aceti ℞. libram dimidiam.

E M P L A S T R O liquato, paulo antequam indurescat, in-
sperge et immisce cantharides in pulverem subtilissimum re-
dactas ; deinde adde acetum, et bene subige.

U N G U E N T A, et L I N I M E N T A.

U N G U E N T U M S I M P L E X.

R Axungiae porcinae curatae p. libras duas,
Aquaе rosarum m. uncias tres.

Axungiam cum aquâ rosarum contunde, donec bene miscueris ; deinde lenissimo igne liquefac, et sepone aliquamdiu, ut aqua subsidat ; postea effunde axungiam, aquâ relictâ, et movendo contundendoque sine requie, dum frigeat, in levem et minime cohærentem massam redige ; denique adde essentiae limonum, quantum satis sit ad gratum odorem.

U N G U E N T U M A L B U M.

R Olei olivarum m. libram unam,
Cerae albæ p. uncias quatuor,
Spermatis ceti p. uncias tres.

Leni igne liquentur, et assidue acriterque moveantur, donec penitus refrixerint.

U N G U E N T U M A L B U M camphoratum.

FIT addendo unguento albo camphoræ cum olei amygdalini aliquot guttis contritæ p. sesquidrachmam.

U N G U E N T U M B A S I L I C U M flavum.

R Olei olivarum m. libram unam,
Cerae flavæ,
Resinæ flavæ,
Picis Burgundicæ, singulorum p. libram unam,
Terebinthinæ communis p. uncias tres.

L E N T O

L E N T O igne liquefiant cera, refina, et pix cum oleo, tum remove ab igne ; deinde adjice terebinthinam, et coletur mixtura, dum calida manet.

U N G U E N T U M B A S I L I C U M

nigrum,

vel

T E T R A P H A R M A C U M.

℞ Olei olivarum m. libram unam,
Cerae flavæ,
Refinae flavæ,
Picis aridæ, singulorum p. uncias novem.

L I Q U E S C A N T omnia simul, et, dum mixtura calet, coletur.

U N G U E N T U M B A S I L I C U M

viride.

℞ Unguenti basilici flavi p. uncias octo,
Olei olivarum m. uncias tres,
Æruginis præparatæ p. unciam unam.
M I S C E in unguentum.

U N G U E N T U M C Æ R U L E U M

fortius.

℞ Axungiaæ porcinae curatæ p. libras duas,
Argenti vivi p. libram unam,
Balsami sulphuris simplicis p. unciam dimidiam.

A R G E N T U M vivum teratur cum balsamo sulphuris, donec apparere desinat ; deinde paulatim adde axungiam tepescētam, et diligenter misce.

U N-

U N G U E N T U M C Æ R U L E U M mitius.

℞ Axungiae porcinæ curatæ ℞. libras quatuor,
Argenti vivi ℞. libram unam,
Terebinthinæ communis ℞. unciam unam.

ARGENTUM vivum cum terebinthinâ tere in mortario, donec apparere definat ; deinde paulatim adde axungiam tepēfactam, et diligenter misceantur.

U N G U E N T U M D I A L T H Æ Æ.

℞ Olei e mucilaginibus ℞. libras tres,
Ceræ flavæ ℞. libram unam,
Resinæ flavæ ℞. libram dimidiam,
Terebinthinæ communis ℞. uncias duas.

LIQUENTUR resina, et cera cum oleo ; deinde ab igne remotis adde terebinthinam, et, dum mixtura calida est, coletur.

U N G U E N T U M e G U M M I E L E M I.

℞ Sevi ovilli recentis et depurati ℞. libras duas,
Gummi elemi ℞. libram unam,
Terebinthinæ communis ℞. uncias decem.

GUMMI cum sevo liquefiat, remove ab igne, et terebinthina statim immisceatur ; deinde, dum mixtura fluida est, coletur.

U N G U E N T U M e M E R C U R I O præcipitato.

℞ Unguenti simplicis ℞. fescunciam,
Sulphuris præcipitati ℞. drachmas duas,
Mercurii præcipitati albi ℞. scrupulos duos.

U N G U E N T A.

III

OMNIA misceantur, et lixivio tartari humectentur, ut fiat unguentum.

U N G U E N T U M e P I C E.

℞ Picis liquidæ,
Sevi ovilli depurati, pondera æqualia.

LIQUENTUR simul, et calida adhuc colentur.

U N G U E N T U M S A M B U C I N U M.

℞ Florum sambuci plene in petala expansorum ꝑ. libras quatuor,

Sevi ovilli curati ꝑ. libras tres,

Olei olivarum ꝑ. libram unam.

SEVO cum oleo liquefacto incoque flores, donec fere crispentur; deinde cola exprimendo.

U N G U E N T U M S A T U R N I N U M.

℞ Olei olivarum ꝑ. libram dimidiam,

Ceræ albæ ꝑ. fescunciam,

Sacchari saturni ꝑ. drachmas duas.

SACCHARUM saturni in pulverem subtilissimum reductum cum aliquâ olei parte contere; deinde ceræ cum oleo reliquo liquefactæ adde, et agitetur mixtura, donec penitus refrixerit.

U N G U E N T U M e S U L P H U R E.

℞ Unguenti simplicis ꝑ. libram dimidiam,

Florum sulphuris non lotorum ꝑ. uncias duas,

Essentiæ limonum ꝑ. scrupulum unum.

MISCE.

UN-

U N G U E N T U M T R I P H A R M A C U M.

℞ Emplastri communis ℞. uncias quatuor,
Olei olivarum ℞. uncias duas,
Aceti ℞. unciam unam.

I G N E leni simul coque, perpetuo movens, donec in unguenti crassitudinem sint redacta.

U N G U E N T U M T U T I Æ.

℞ Tutiae præparatæ quantum libuerit.

H U I C admisce axungiae viperinæ quantum satis sit ad unguenti mollioris crassitudinem.

U N G U E N T U M ad V E S I C A T O R I A.

℞ Axungiae porcinae curatæ,
Emplastri vesicatorii, pondera æqualia.

L E N I S S I M O igne simul liquefiant, et bene move, donec penitus frigescat.

U N G U E N T U M V I R I D E.

℞ Olei viridis ℞. libras tres,
Cerae flavæ ℞. uncias decem.

L E N T O igne liquefiat cera cum oleo, et mixtura assidue agitetur, donec frigescat.

L I N I M E N T U M

LINIMENTA.

113

LINIMENTUM ALBUM.

℞ Olei olivarum M. uncias tres,
Spermatis ceti P. drachmas sex,
Cerae albæ P. drachmas duas.

LENI igne simul liquefac, assidue et acriter movens, donec penitus refrixerint.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM.

℞ Spiritus rorismarini M. libram unam,
Saponis duri Hispanici P. uncias tres,
Camphoræ P. unciam unam.

DIGERE saponem in spiritu rorismarini, dum solutus sit, deinde adde camphoram.

LINIMENTUM TRIPHARMACUM.

℞ Emplastri communis P. uncias quatuor,
Olei olivarum M. uncias quatuor,
Aceti M. unciam unam.

COQUE leni igne, assidue movens, donec linimenti crassitudinem habeat.

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE.

℞ Olei amygdalarum M. unciam unam,
Spiritus salis ammoniaci P. drachmas duas.

AGITENTUR simul in phialâ patuli oris, donec perfecte coëant.

P.

CERATA.

C E R A T A.

C E R A T U M A L B U M.

℞ Olei olivarum M. uncias quatuor,
 Ceræ albæ P. uncias quatuor,
 Spermatidis ceti P. unciam dimidiam.

LIQUESCANT omnia simul, et bene moveantur, donec ceratum penitus refrixerit.

C E R A T U M C I T R I N U M.

℞ Unguenti basilici flavi P. libram dimidiam,
 Ceræ flavæ P. unciam unam.

SIMUL liquentur.

C E R A T U M E P U L O T I C U M.

℞ Olei olivarum M. libram unam,
 Ceræ flavæ,
 Lapidis calaminaris præparati, singulorum P. libram dimidiam.

LIQUEFIAT cera cum oleo, et simul ac mixtura lentescere incipit, insperge lapidem calaminarem, et bene move, donec ceratum penitus refrixerit.

C E R A T U M M E R C U R I A L E.

℞ Ceræ flavæ,
 Axungię porcinae curatæ, singulorum P. libram dimidiam,
 Argenti vivi P. uncias tres,
 Balsami sulphuris simplicis P. drachmam unam.

CERAM cum axungia liquefac, tum gradatim adde argento vivo cum balsamo sulphuris trito.

E P I T H E M A T A.

E P I T H E M A T A.

E P I T H E M A V E S I C A T O R I U M.

℞ Cantharidum in pulverem tenuissimum redactarum,
Farinæ tritici, pondera æqualia.

Aceto fiat pasta.

E P I T H E M A V O L A T I L E.

℞ Terebinthinæ communis,
Spiritus salis ammoniaci, singulorum pondera æqualia.

T E R E B I N T H I N A agitetur in mortario, sensim instillato spiritu ; donec in crassamentum album coëant.

C A T A P L A S M A e C Y M I N O.

℞ Seminum cymini ꝑ. libram dimidiam,
Baccarum lauri,
Foliorum scordii ficcatorum,
Radicis serpentariæ Virginianæ, singulorum ꝑ. uncias tres,
Caryophyllorum aromaticorum ꝑ. unciam unam.

M E L L I S triplo pondere specierum contritarum fiat cataplasma.

C A T A P L A S M A M A T U R A N S.

℞ Caricarum ꝑ. uncias quatuor,
Unguenti basilici flavi ꝑ. unciam unam,
Galbani ꝑ. unciam dimidiam.

C A R I C A S, instillato subinde vino vel cerevisiâ forti, bene contunde ; dein unguentum cum galbano prius liquefactum diligenter immisce.

C O A G U L U M A L U M I N O S U M.

R Albuminis ovi quantum libuerit.

A G I T E T U R cum frusto aluminis satis magno in patinâ
stanneâ, donec coagulatum fuerit.

F I N I S.

I N D E X

Nominum immutatorum.

Nomina usitata.

Nomina nova.

Antimonium diaphoreticum	Calx antimonii	Page 48
Aqua benedicta composita	{ { Aqua calcis minus composita	60
Bateana		
Aqua Hungarica Bateana	Spiritus rorismarini	55
Aqua styptica Sydenhami	Aqua vitriolica cærulea	100
Aqua styptica camphorata	Aqua vitriolica camphorata	100
Arcanum corallinum	Mercurius corallinus	46
Aurum mosaicum	Aurum musivum	44
Balsamum polychrestum	Balsamum guaiacinum	70
Calomelas	{ Mercurius dulcis sexies subli-	45
	{ Electarium e Scammonio : sed	94
Caryocostinum	{ hujus fessquidrachma valet,	94
Confectio Archigenis	Confectio Paulina	ibid.
Confectio Raleighana	Confectio Cardiaca	ibid.
Crocus metallorum	Crocus antimonii	47
Elixir asthmaticum	Elixir paregoricum	70
Elixir proprietatis Helmontii	Vinum aloeticum alkalinum	61
Elixir proprietatis simplex	Elixir Aloes	70
Elixir salutis	Tinctura fenæ	68
Elixir vitrioli Mynsichti	Elixir vitrioli acidum	71
Elixir vitrioli Vigani	Elixir vitrioli dulce	ibid.
Emplastrum diachylon simplex	Emplastrum commune	104
	Emplastrum	

Emplastrum diachylon cum gummi	} {	Emplastrum commune cum gummi	105
Emplastrum epispasticum		Emplastrum vesicatorium	107
Emplastrum e meliloto		Emplastrum attrahens	105
Ens veneris		Flores martiales	42
Gas sulphuris		Aqua sulphurata	41
Julepum camphoratum		Julepum e camphora	72
Julepum cretaceum		Julepum e creta	ibid.
Julepum moschatum		Julepum e moscho	ibid.
Lac sulphuris		Sulphur præcipitatum	41
Laudanum liquidum Syden- hami	} {	Tinctura Thebaica	63
Linimentum Arcæi		Unguentum e gummi elemi	110
Linimentum opodeldoc		Linimentum saponaceum	113
Mercurius præcipitatus per se		Mercurius calcinatus	46
Mercurius præcipitatus ruber		Mercurius corrosivus ruber	ibid.
Oleum antimonii		Causticum antimoniale	48
Oleum sulphuris per cam- panam	} {	Spiritus sulphuris per campa- nam	34
Oleum tartari per deliquium		Lixivium tartari	29
Oleum vitrioli		Spiritus vitrioli fortis	32
Pasta epispastica		Epithema vesicatorium	115
Philonium Romanum		Philonium Londinense	97
Pilulæ cocciæ minores	} {	Pilulæ ex colocynthide cum aloe	90
Pilulæ diambrae		Pilulæ aromaticæ	ibid.
Pilulæ e duobus	} {	Pilulæ ex colocynthide sim- pliciores	ibid.
Pilulæ Rudii		Extractum catharticum	27
Pulvis cephalicus		Pulvis sternutatorius	85
Species confectionis Fracastorii		Species e scordio cum opio	86
Species diambrae sine odoratis		Species aromaticæ	ibid.
Species diatragacanthi frigidæ		Pulvis e tragacanthâ	85
Species hieræ picrae		Hiera picra	85
		Spiritus	

Spiritus vini camphoratus	Spiritus vinosus camphoratus	73
Spiritus vitrioli	Spiritus vitrioli tenuis	32
Spiritus volatilis oleosus	Spiritus volatilis aromaticus	36
Sulphur auratum antimonii	Sulphur antimonii præcipita- tum	47
Theriaca Londinensis	Cataplasma e cymino	115
Tinctura antiphthifica	Tinctura saturnina	68
Tinctura croci vino Canarino	Vinum croceum	62
Tinctura Hellebori nigri	Tinctura melampodii	67
Tinctura Helvetii	Tinctura styptica	69
Tinctura specierum diambrae fine odoratis	Tinctura aromatica	64
Trochisci albi Razis	Trochisci e cerussa	88
Trochisci e carabe	Trochisci e succino	ibid.
Turpethum minerale	Mercurius emeticus flavus	47
Vinum benedictum	Vinum antimoniale	61
Unguentum martiatum	Unguentum viride	112
Unguentum nutritum	Unguentum tripharmacum	ibid.
Unguentum pomatum	Unguentum simplex	108

I N D E X

Capitum.

Aquæ medicamentosæ	100	Olea per expressionem	24
stillatitiæ simplices	49	infusionem	102
spirituosæ	52	Oxymelita	80
Cerata	114	Pilulæ	90
Condita	22	Pondera	1
Conservæ	21	Præparationes simpliciores	17
Decocta	56	Pulveres	83
Electaria	93	Resinæ	25
Emplastra	104	Resinosa	40
Epithemata	115	Sales	28
Extracta	25	Spiritus salini	ibid.
Infusa	56	vinosi	52
Linimenta	108	Succi	23
Materia medica	3	Sulphurea	40
Mella	80	Syrupi	74
Mensuræ	1	Tabellæ	87
Metallica	42	Tincturæ spirituosæ	64
Mixturæ	72	Trochisci	87
Olea chemica	37	Vina	61
per decoctionem	102	Unguenta	108

I N D E X

Medicamentorum.

A.

Acetum Distillatum	Pag. 31
Scilliticum	60
Æruginis præparatio	17
Æthiops mineralis	44
Alumen ustum	28
Antimonii præparatio	17
Aqua Alexeteria simplex	49
spirituosa	52
Aluminosa Bateana	100
Calcis magis composita	60
minus composita	ibid.
simplex	59
Castorei	49
Cinnamomi	
simplex	50
spirituosa	53
Corticum aurantiorum	
simplex	49
spirituosa	52
Fœniculi	50
Fortis	32
composita	33
Hordeata	56
Juniperi composita	53
Menthæ piperitidis	
simplex	50
spirituosa	54

Aqua Menthæ vulgaris

simplex	50
spirituosa	54
Nucis moschatae	ibid.
Piperis Jamaicensis	50
Pulegii simplex	52
spirituosa	54
Raphani composita	55
Rosarum damascena-	
rum	51
Sapphirina	100
Seminum Anethi	49
Anisi compo-	
sita	52
Cardamomi	53
Carui	ibid.
Sulphurata	41
Vitriolica cærulea	100
camphorata	
"	ibid.

Argenti vivi purificatio	44
Asæ fœtidæ purificatio	19
Aurum Musivum	44
Axungiae curatio	18

B.

Balsamum Guaiacinum	70
Locatelli	95
Succini	34

Balsamum

Q

Balsamum Sulphuris		Conserva Florum	
Barbadense	41	Caryophyllorum	
simplex	40	rubrorum	21
terebinthinæ	39	Lavendulæ	ibid.
traumaticum	70	Malvæ	ibid.
Bezoar lapidis præparatio	17	Rorismarini	ibid.
		Rosarum rubra-	
		rum	ibid.
C.			
Calx Antimonii	48	Foliorum	
Cataplasma e Cymino		Absinthii mariti-	
Maturans		mi	ibid.
Caules Angelicæ conditæ	22	Cochleariæ hor-	
Cauticum		tensis	ibid.
Antimoniale	48	Lujulæ	ibid.
Commune fortius	30	Rutæ	ibid.
mitius	ibid.	Fructus cynosbati	
Lunare	43	ibid.	
Ceratum Album	114	Prunorum silvestri-	
Citrinum	ibid.	um	ibid.
Epuloticum	ibid.	Corallii præparatio	17
Mercuriale	ibid.	Cornu cervi calcinatio	18, 35
Chalybis rubigo præparata	42	Cortex	
Chalybs cum Sulphure præ-		Aurantiorum conditus	22
paratus	ibid.	Limonum conditus	ibid.
Chelarum Cancrorum apices		Cretæ præparatio	17
præparati	17	Crocus antimonii	47
Cinnabaris Antimonii	48	lotus	48
Factitia	44		
Coagulum Aluminosum	132	D.	
Colcothar Vitrioli	32		
Colophonia	39	Decoctum Album	56
Confectio Alkermes	79	Commune pro	
Cardiaca	94	clystere	ibid.
Damocratis	96	Pectorale	ibid.
Paulina	94	Diacasia cum Mannâ	95
Conserva Flavedinis		Diacodium	76
corticum Auran-		Diascordium	95
tiorum	21	E.	

E.

Extractum

Elaterium	23
Electarium e Baccis Lauri	93
Lenitivum	ibid.
e Scammonio	94
Elixir Aloes	70
Paregoricum	ibid.
Vitrioli acidum	71
dulce	ibid.
Uterinum	ibid.
Emplastrum Adhæsivum	104
ex Ammoniaco	
cum mercurio	
ibid.	
Attrahens	105
Cephalicum	ibid.
Commune	104
cum gummi	105
cum mercurio	106
e Cymino	ibid.
e Minio	ibid.
e Mucilaginibus	ibid.
Roborans	107
e Sapone	ibid.
Stomachicum	ib.
Vesicatorium	ib.
Emulsio communis	72
Epithema Vesicatorium	115
Volatile	ibid.
Extractum Catharticum	27
Corticis Peruviani	
durum	26
molle	ibid.

Foliorum Rutæ	25
Sabinæ	ib.
Glycyrrhizæ	ibid.
Jalapii	26
Ligni Guaiaci	
durum	26
molle	ibid.
Tinctilis Cam-	
pechensis	25
Radicis Enulæ cam-	
panæ	ibid.
Gentianæ	
ibid.	
Hellebori	
nigri	ibid.
Thebaicum	19

F.

Flores Benzoini	40
Martiales	42
Sulphuris	40
loti	ibid.
Fotus communis	57

G.

Galbani purificatio	19, 20
Gummi Aloës	27
Ammoniacci purifica-	
tio	19

H.

Hiera picra	85
-------------	----

Oleum Effentiale e

Baccis Juniperi	38
Caryophyllis aromaticis	ibid.
Cinnamomo	ibid.
Corticibus	
Aurantiorum Hifpalenfium	37
Limonum	ibid.
Floribus Chamæmeli	37
Lavendulæ	ibid.
Foliis Abſinthii	ibid.
Majoranæ	ib.
Menthæ	
piperitidis	ib.
vulgaris	ibid.
Origani	ibid.
Pulegii	ibid.
Roriſmarini	ibid.
Rutæ	ibid.
Sabinæ	ibid.
Salviæ	ibid.
Thymi	ibid.
Ligno Rhodio	ibid.
Maci	38
Nuce moſchatâ	ibid.
Pipere	ibid.
Radice Saffafras	37
Seminibus Anethi	ibid.
Aniſi	ibid.
Carui	ibid.
Cymini	ib.
Dauci	38

Oleum Effentiale e

Seminibus Fœniculi	38
Petroſelini	
vulgaris	ibid.
Oleum Fuliginis	35
Hyperici	102
Lateritium	38
Lini	24
e Mucilaginibus	102
Petrolei Barbadenſis	38
Sambucinum	102
Sinapis	24
Succini	34
Terebinthinæ	38
æthereum	39
Viride	103
Vitrioli	32
Opium purificatum	19
Oxymel ex Allio	81
Scilliticum	ibid.
Simplex	82

P.

Philonium Londinenſe	97
Pilulæ Aromaticæ	90
ex Colocynthide	
cum Aloe	ibid.
Simpliciores	ibid.
Ecphracticæ	91
Gummoſæ	ibid.
Mercuriales	ibid.
Ruſi	ibid.
Saponaceæ	92
e Styrace	ibid.
Pulparum extractio	19
Pulvis	

Pulvis Antilyffus	83	Sal Vitrioli	28
Ari compositus	ibid.	Volatilis falis ammoniaci	
Bezoardicus	84		35
e Bolo cum opio	83	Sapo amygdalinus	30
fine opio	ibid.	Scillæ Coctio	18
e Chelis Cancrorum		Exficcatio	ibid.
compositus	84	Serum Aluminosum	58
Comitis Warwicensis	ib.	Scorbuticum	ibid.
Contrayervæ compo-		Sevi curatio	18
tus	ibid.	Species Aromaticæ	86
e Senâ	85	e Scordio	
Sternutatorius	ibid.	cum opio	ibid.
e Tragacanthâ	ibid.	fine opio	ibid.
		Spiritus Aceti	31
R.		Spiritus Cornu Cervi	35
		Fuliginis	ibid.
Radix Eryngii condita	22	Lavendulæ simplex	55
Refina Aloës	27	compositus	
Flava	38	ibid.	
Nigra	39	Nitri dulcis	34
Rhabbarbari torrefactio	18	Glauberi	32
Rob Baccarum sambuci	23	Rorismarini	55
		Salis Ammoniaci	35
S.		dulcis	36
		Marini coagula-	
Saccharum Rosatum	87	tus	33
Saturni	43	Glauberi	
Sal Abfinthii	28	32	
Ammoniacus purificatus		Succini	34
ibid.		Sulphuris per campa-	
Catharticus Glauberi	33	nam	34
Cornu cervi	35	Terebinthinæ	38
Diureticus	31	Vinosus camphoratus	
Fuliginis	35	73	
Martis	43	Vitrioli dulcis	34
Succini	34	fortis	32
Tartari	29	tenuis	ibid.
		Spiritus	

Spiritus Volatilis aromaticus	36	Terrestrium et similia præ-	
foetidus	ibid.	paratio	17
Spongiæ ustio	18	Testarum Ostreorum præpara-	
Stannum pulveratum	44	tio	ibid.
Styracis colatio	19	Testarum Ovorum præparatio	
Succi Scorbutici	23		ibid.
Succini præparatio	17	Theriaca Andromachi	97
Sulphur Antimonii præcipita-		Tinctura Amara	64
tum	47	Antimonii	ibid.
Præcipitatum	41	Aromatica	ibid.
Syrupus ex Allio	74	Cantharidum	65
ex Althæâ	ibid.	Cardamomi	ibid.
Aurantiorum	ibid.	Castorei	ibid.
Balsamicus	75	Cinnamomi	66
Caryophyllorum ru-		Corticis Peruviani	
brorum	ibid.	simplex	66
Croci	75	volatilis	ibid.
Cydoniorum	ibid.	Fœtida	65
Fructus Rubi Idæi	76	Fuliginis	ibid.
Limonum	ibid.	Guaiacina volatilis	66
e Meconio	ibid.	Jalapii	ibid.
Mororum	ibid.	Japonica	67
Papaveris erratici	ib.	Florum Martialium	
e floribus Paralysis	75		ibid.
Pectoralis	77	Martis in Spiritu fa-	
Rosarum solutivus	ib.	lis	ibid.
Scilliticus	ibid.	Melampodii	ibid.
Simplex	ibid.	Myrrhæ	ibid.
e Spina Cervina	78	Rhabarbari	
Violarum	ibid.	vinosa	62
Zingiberis	ibid.	spirituosa	68
		Rosarum	60
		Sacra	63
		Saturnina	68
		Senæ	ibid.
		Serpentarizæ	ibid.
		Stomachica	69
		Styptica	ibid.
		Tincture	
T.			
Tabellæ Cardialgicæ	89		
Tartarum Emeticum	48		
Solubile	29		
Vitriolatum	33		

Tinctura Thebaica	63	Unguentum Album	108
Valerianæ	69	camphoratum	ibid.
Veratri	ibid.	Basilicum	
Trochisci Bechici albi	87	flavum	ibid.
nigri	ibid.	nigrum	109
e Cerussâ	88	viride	ibid.
e Myrrhâ	ibid.	Cæruleum	
e Scillâ	ibid.	fortius	ibid.
e Succino	ibid.	mitius	110
e Sulphure	89	Dialthææ	ibid.
e Terrâ Japonica	ibid.	e Gummi Elemi	
Tutiae præparatio	17	ibi d	
V.			
Vinum Aloeticum alkalinum	61	e Mercurio	
Amarum	ibid.	præcipitato	ib.
Antimoniale	ibid.	e Pice	111
Chalybeatum	ibid.	Sambucinum	ibid.
Croceum	62	Saturninum	ibid.
Ipecacoanhæ	ibid.	Simplex	108
Viperinum	62	e Sulphure	111
Vitriolum		Tetrapharmacum	
Album depuratum	28		109
Calcinatum	ibid.	Tripharmacum	112
		Tutiae	ibid.
		ad Vesicatoria	ibid.
		Viride	ibid.

F I N I S.